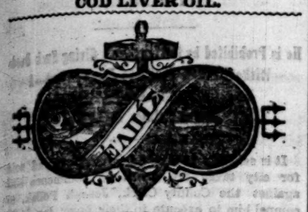
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1873. NUMBER 12.

COD LIVER OIL.



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Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, having separated from our Lodge, we will hereafter sign, instead Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, V. D. H., HARMONIA LODGE, NO. 61, U. O. D. H., and continue under the old charter.

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FOR SALE.

Great Furniture Sale AT EVANSTON.

All the Furniture of the buildings lately used as the Ladies' College, Evanston (containing more than fifty rooms), will be sold at Auction on Tuesday, Sept. 2, commencing on arrival of the train which leaves Kinzie-st. Depot, Chicago, at 1 o'clock p. m. Carpets, Bedsteads, Tables, Sofas, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Crockery, Lamps, &c., &c.

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AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,

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MEETINGS.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and the F. B. Gardner Company, will be held at Room 23, Portland Block, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

By order of Committee.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, at Hall, 124 Twenty-second-st. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

E. B. W. LOOKS, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 338, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple. Work on F. C. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRAIG, Sec.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

Address of the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee.

Democrats Advised to Vote the Anti-Monopolist Ticket Nominated at Des Moines.

The Farmers of Bureau County, Ill., Nominate an Independent County Ticket,

And Demand the Immediate Repeal of All Duties Not Levied for Revenue Only.

The Boston Grange---Amasa Walker Favors the Governmental Assumption of Railroads.

The Will County Farmers--The Minnesota Farmers at Owatonna To-Day.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Mr. Irish, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will to-morrow issue the following address, ordered by the Committee:

To the Iowa Democrats:

Year after year the Treasury of Iowa is plundered, and the State's honor defiled by the party in power. Year after year elections are carried upon promises which are broken before the ballots are counted, and so bold have the depredations upon popular rights and public money become that they do not fear to place upon their tickets men who have, under oath, confessed to a betrayal of their trust and an abuse of their position. Robbed thus on the one hand by their own servants, the people find themselves under a State Government which appears to exist only to subserve the plundering schemes of monopoly corporations, who, by alternate blandishment and threat, hold the local judiciary in the hollows of their hands, while the legislative and executive functions are supinely at their behest to fetch and carry at their call. The patronage of this evil system has drawn within its control a following which, in turn, projects conscious and visible influence into the ranks of both political parties, so that it is undeniable that they have both measured by the depth of their respective responsibility, forfeited the confidence of the people. Your Committee, having observed indications of a popular uprising amidst these outrages, deemed it unwise to call a State Convention of the Democracy, rather preferring to await the fusing of elements in an independent Convention before it should communicate with its constituency. The free Convention, at Des Moines, has been held. It appears to us to promise a strong following, which will more nearly equalize the political forces of the State. There must be an opposition party in Iowa. If this be not the Democratic party it must be another party, and if it be not another it must be the Democratic party. We deem it wise counsel, then, when we advise the Democracy of Iowa that the Anti-Monopoly Platform contains the germinal theories of Democracy, and promises remedies for the evils herein named, which the Democratic party has proven powerless to correct. Whether the new organization shall render necessary the continued existence of the Democratic party depends upon the strength it can develop. Believing that its purposes are right, and that its triumph will secure for the people every good desired by a patriot, we counsel its active support by all Democrats who see in the partnership of the leaders of the two old parties in Congress, in measures of fraud and plunder, an indication that the deathless principles of Jefferson may reach the people through a purer channel and cleaner hands.

Bureau County (Ill.) Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention, held here to-day, was the largest, most enthusiastic, and harmonious convention ever held in Bureau County. At an early hour this morning the large delegations commenced to arrive from all parts of the county. The day was bright and beautiful, and everybody seemed to be in excellent spirits. The Convention was called to order by Samuel Dorr, of Neponset, Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly Central Committee, who read the call for the Convention. Samuel Edwards, of Lamoille, was elected Temporary Chairman, R. B. Gibbons, of Princeton, Secretary, and E. K. Mercer, of Princeton, Assistant Secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported 311 delegates present, and a large number of them were Republicans. The temporary Chairman and Secretary were elected permanent officers of the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions reported the resolutions adopted at the Convention held here Aug. 2, in full, and, in addition, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we demand the immediate repeal of the tariff, not only on iron, salt, and lumber, but on all articles except those taxed for revenue only.

Resolved, That the farmers of Bureau County require a county paper which will fairly represent them, and, as the Bureau County *Republican* and *Herald* have both signally failed them in this respect, and the Bureau County *Tribune* has devoted its columns to our interest, we hereby recommend that our support shall henceforth be given to it.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for county offices, which resulted as follows: For County Clerk, M. J. Keith, of Ohio, Republican; for Treasurer, David Edwards, of Lamoille, Republican; for County Judge, Jesse Emerson, of Concord, Democrat; for Superintendent of Schools, Jacob Miller, of Princeton, Republican. It was acknowledged, even by Republicans, that the Convention was the largest and most harmonious County Convention ever before witnessed. Large numbers of farmers, who were not delegates, came in to see whether the Convention was controlled by a ring and a few played-out politicians, as has been reported by the opposition papers. There were no office-seekers, buttonholing delegates, or peddling tickets. Every delegate could present the name and vote for the man he saw fit. No one had an ax to grind. Every candidate was unanimously nominated. The ticket is a strong one, and will certainly be elected. The farmers are in earnest in this movement, and they will no longer be led and controlled by Credit Mobilier and salary-grab politicians, but are determined from this on to work for their own interests. The popular Princeton City Band was engaged for the occasion, and enlivened the meeting by playing some of their best selections. The Convention, after giving three hearty cheers for the candidates and the anti-monopoly movement, adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

Will County Anti-Monopoly Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 1.—The County Anti-Monopoly and Reform Convention, according to previous notice, assembled in this city at 11 o'clock this morning. Joseph N. Fryer, of Channahon, was called to the chair. In taking the chair, he counseled harmony and unison of action, and said the Convention was a peculiar one, composed of all parties, and the necessity of forgetting all past party differences was never more apparent. Great principles were at stake, and to carry forward the nobler objects in view, parties and men should be forgotten. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, etc. Horace B. Wood, of Frankfort, was then appointed Secretary.

Upon a call of the roll of delegates, 63 out of the 110 delegates entitled to seats responded to their names, three towns being unrepresented. On motion, the Convention was resolved into a committee of the whole to discuss the platform, which was, a few weeks ago, recommended to the Convention by the Will County Central Farmers' Club.

After some discussion, the platform as amended was adopted, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. We demand the protection of honest industry in all its branches, against the encroachments of aggregate capital.

ART. 2. Equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none.

ART. 3. Immediate legislation to control passenger and freight tariffs, fixing a maximum rate per mile, which will be remunerative to the railroads, but just to the people; also to regulate warehouse inspection laws.

ART. 4. Opposition to any legislation that shall promote or foster one branch of industry at the expense of another.

ART. 5. Success and improvement in agriculture, the primary source of growth, wealth and prosperity of the nation. Its protection and development is essential to the prosperity of every related industry, and also of every other vocation or business.

ART. 6. Economical administration of the Government; and opposition to all schemes whereby our public servants enrich themselves, and the farmer, laborer, and others are robbed of the legitimate fruit of their labor.

ART. 7. No more land grants or subsidies for railroad or other corporations, except for educational purposes, but the public domain shall be reserved for actual settlers.

ART. 8. We believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights, and that all laws, State and National, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, without regard to nationality, color, creed, or occupation, the same right before the law.

ART. 9.—In making choice of candidates for our suffrages, we will not be governed by past political affiliations, but ask to be capable, is he honest, and will he publicly indorse this platform and renounce allegiance to all other political parties, and pledge himself to give his voice on all proper occasions for measures that shall best advance our interests and the interests of the people.

The Committee then arose, and its report was adopted by the Convention. The question whether or not the Convention should proceed to nominate county officers was then taken up, and decided in the affirmative unanimously.

The Convention then proceeded to nominating:

J. M. Thompson nominated Charles Snoad, of New Lenox, for County Clerk.

Mr. Rowley nominated Walter B. Hawley, of Joliet.

Mr. Snoad then came forward, and, in answer to interrogations from B. A. Fuller, said he indorsed the platform entirely, and that he would accept the office if nominated.

Mr. Hawley was called for, but was absent.

Mr. Rowley, who nominated Mr. Hawley, took the floor. He said Mr. Hawley was a candidate, but he did not believe he was prepared to renounce all parties, &c. He did not speak for Mr. Hawley, and he would not consent to Hawley's appearing before the Convention to receive its scoffs. He would be a candidate in the face of this Convention.

On motion, Mr. Snoad was declared the nominee of the Convention by acclamation, with but two dissenting votes.

The nomination of candidate for County Judge was taken up. The following gentlemen were put in nomination: N. Fryer, A. S. Patrick, Judge S. W. Randall, J. O. McGovney, B. Olin, C. Baker, B. A. Fuller, C. Bansom, Mr. Dibbell.

The Chairman, Mr. Fryer, said while he adopted the platform, and was in sympathy with the entire move, he was not a candidate for office.

A letter was then presented from Judge Randall, in which he declined to be a candidate for Judge. He heartily indorsed the new party move, and would do all in his power to make it a success.

The several nominees addressed the Convention at length.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for County Judge. The first ballot was as follows: Olin, 45; McGovney, 32; Bansom, 5; Willard (present Judge), 10.

No one candidate having received enough votes to nominate, the second ballot was held, as follows: Olin, 57; McGovney, 43.

A motion to make Mr. Olin's nomination unanimous was lost by three votes.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County School Superintendent. Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, of Wilmington, and Barton Smith, of Channahon, were put in nomination. Mr. Smith came forward and said he was in sympathy with the move. A great deal of confusion ensued here, growing out of a discussion of the merits of the two candidates.

The first ballot was taken amidst the greatest excitement, and resulted as follows: Mrs. McIntosh, 45; Barton Smith, 43; B. F. Allen, 6; L. Mottinger, 1.

No choice having been made, Mr. Sly took the floor and urged that under the platform adopted the nomination of a woman would be entirely out of place. The party would be held up to public scorn and weakened if it should nominate a woman.

Mr. Fuller urged the necessity of nominating a woman, and said he was author of that portion of the platform which was inconsistent with nominating a woman, and that when he drew it up he had in his mind the nominating of a lady for the office.

Mr. Barton Smith then arose and withdrew his name, stating that he did it for the purpose of harmony.

Mr. Darling, Principal of the High School at Lockport, was then put in nomination, and a second ballot taken resulting as follows:

Mrs. McIntosh, 50; Smith, 9; Darling, 33; Allen, 2.

Mrs. McIntosh was declared the nominee, but the Convention refused to make her nomination unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for County Treasurer, James Griffith, of Monee, and James Martin, of Florence, being nominated. The nominees were catechised, and said they indorsed the platform fully. The first ballot resulted in the choice of James Martin, who received 63 votes.

A. J. Mathewson, of this city, was then nominated without opposition for County Surveyor by acclamation.

After appointing a County Central Committee, of H. H. Stassen, Seneca Sly, B. A. Fuller, W. T. Nelson, F. Elder, and Davis Fowser, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention was exceedingly harmonious, and fully as large as the usual party Conventions of the county. The delegates were divided politically, but the Democratic element enjoyed a large advantage in numbers. The ticket nominated is composed of three Democrats against one Republican, not counting Mrs. McIntosh, candidate for School Superintendent. The northern and eastern parts of the county, the strongholds of the farmers' movement, are not represented on the ticket. Otherwise, the ticket is regarded as strong.

Meeting of the Boston Grange.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A well-attended public meeting was held to-day under the auspices of the Boston Grange, at the Boston Commercial Exchange. The meeting was called to order by John B. Bartlett, Master of the Boston Grange, who stated that the principal question was that of cheap transportation of products from the West to the East, and reform in railroad management, which was not only necessary but indispensable.

J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of the National Grange, spoke of the great revolution that was going on in the country, and urged the importance of putting down the monopoly of railroads. He gave statistics of the earnings of different railroads, necessarily reducing the profit of the farmers to almost nothing. He contended that the cost of freight and travel could be reduced to a quarter of the present rates, and considered it downright robbery as it is now managed. There should, he claimed, be a superior power to combine and consolidate, and the Grange is the only organization that has with any degree of success met this monopoly.

He was followed by Amasa Walker, who said it should be the duty of Congress to interfere and protect the business interests of the country. He spoke of three ways in which the great object could be attained: First, by a general law fixing the rate of travel and freight on all roads in the country; second, to create new lines between the principal depots of transportation; and, third, by purchasing all roads and placing them under Government management to be leased, which would open all roads to the public at the cheapest rates. He reviewed all the different plans, and thought the last the most feasible. He considered the question of railroad reform a national question, which would become a political one, and can only be achieved by political action.

People's Convention at Monroe, Wis.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MONROE, Wis., Aug. 30, 1873.

At the People's Convention, held at Monroe, Wis., to-day, the greatest harmony prevailed. Old party ties were severed,—the Democratic party having ceased to exist as an organization in this county. The following county ticket was nominated: For State Senator, Capt. H. T. Moore; for Assemblyman, H. G. Silver; for School Superintendent, Dr. R. Broughton. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while we approve and commend the good accomplished by the old political parties, we believe their mission to be fulfilled; and, judging of the future by the past, with respect to pledges made and being made for greatly-needed reforms, we declare our entire want of confidence in the power of said parties under the leadership of bad and designing men, to meet the demands of the present exigencies, and to restore an honest and efficient management of public affairs.

Second—That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and that we are opposed to all class legislation, either State or National; that we are opposed to monopolies of every kind; that a law compelling one man to pay tax to support the business of another is nothing less than legalized robbery.

Third—That we denotnce in unqualified terms the act of Congress increasing their pay, commonly known as the salary-grab, and pledge ourselves not to vote for nor support any man for office who voted for the bill or accepted the unjust pay.

Fourth—That the President of the United States, in signing the bill by which the tax-payers are robbed of millions, putting $100,000 in his own pocket, has evinced a morbid avarice unparalleled in the history of our country.

Fifth—That agriculture is the principal basis of wealth and prosperity in this country; therefore, we believe that the farmer should be represented in every branch of our Government, and that we pledge ourselves to support for office men who are interested in advancing the great agricultural interests of the nation, and of the laboring classes generally.

Sixth—That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers, and we are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier, or his heirs, may use such discharge in any Government land-office in full payment for a quarter section of unappropriated public land.

Seventh—That we believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights, and that all laws, State and National, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, without regard to nationality, color, creed, or occupation, the same rights before the law.

Eighth—That many of our public officers are now receiving enormous salaries for their services, disproportionate to the rewards of labor in the industrial pursuits of the people, tending to habits of extravagance at variance with Republican simplicity, increasing the burdens of taxation, and creating an aristocracy which will sooner or later undermine the liberties of the people, and we demand a reform in that direction.

Ninth—That we demand of our candidates written acceptances of their nominations and full pledges that they will support and enforce the principles herein enumerated to the best of their ability, and further, that they pledge themselves to resign their offices whenever the people in a representative convention request them to do so, on account of a failure to fulfill their pledges.

Letter from Mr. J. Wilkinson, General Deputy of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

READING, Pa., Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: Your paper of yesterday contained an article headed "Chaff for Farmers," in which you take some singular ground and make some remarkable statements, and as a Patron and a Republican I wish a little explanation.

The *Times* claims to be one of the leading organs of the party and of the Administration, hence, according to the recently accepted doctrine, you are a "Simon pure" Republican, and as such all your political utterances are entitled to consideration.

The points on which I wish explanation are embraced in that part of your article which follows, to wit:

When they get control of the Federal Government do they propose to move the crops at public expense, or to pass a law requiring the railroads to do it for a specified sum? Or do they propose to enter upon a gigantic series of internal improvements by the Federal Government, and furnish the farmer with new and cheap lines of transportation to the markets of the world?

And then you declare that "such a policy would be subversive of the fundamental principles of the American Government."

Now, if in this article you are speaking for the Republican party and for the Administration, the Patrons who like myself are Republicans (and we constitute to-day two-thirds of the Order) wish to know what the Republican party intends to do, and what it can do to help the oppressed and struggling producers of the country. If it is true that the Republican party would regard either of the remedies you mention as a subversion of the principles of the American Government, then the toiling millions of the country must look to some other quarter for relief.

A Republican President last December recommended to Congress, in his annual message, the most "gigantic series of internal improvements" which has ever been proposed by any man or by any party since the foundation of the Government, and it was recommended for the express purpose of helping the producers. Now he recommending something which, if carried out, would be subversive of the principles of the Government? Or was it not done in good faith? Was it merely a tub thrown to the whale? Was it "chaff for the farmers?" On this we, as Patrons, want light. Again you ask, "If they get possession of the Government do they propose to pass a law requiring the railroads to move the crops for a specified sum?" And declare this remedy also to be subversive of the principles of the Government.

You will find in the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 8, this language: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States." Does that clause mean anything? It is true that, so far as railroad commerce is concerned, it is a dead letter, but we do not intend it shall remain so much longer. The people are all demanding action, and in a year or two their voice will be heard in thunder tones at the doors of the National Capitol, and if the Republican party can afford them no relief the people will find a party that can.

You quote the resolutions passed by the Democratic Conventions of Maine, Maryland, and Ohio, and find fault with the Democracy for adopting them, but you cannot deny their truth. It is our boast as Republicans that ours is the party of progress. If these resolutions are of a progressive character, why do you not recommend them to us as Republicans, and insist that they be not only adopted, but acted upon by the party? Instead, you forget the present and close your eyes on the future, and go to the past and drag in before us the slavery question, long since settled, to arouse a prejudice or to conceal a purpose. As Republicans we are proud of the past history of our party, but, looking at its present condition and the position it occupies, we are filled with anxiety and alarm, and we begin to fear that its "glory has departed."

The journalists, the statesmen, the heroes of its earlier and better days,—Greeley, Raymond, Lincion, Chase, Seward, Baker, and many others,—are in their graves. Sumner, the hero of a hundred battles in the war for freedom, is sinking under the injuries inflicted by the assassin in the halls of highest council of the nation. In place of these immortal names we find the party now largely made up of small politicians and adventurers, who seem to think that to seize and retain the emoluments of office is all there is of statesmanship. "How are the mighty fallen."

It is fast becoming a settled conviction among the masses that railroad and money monopolies have taken possession of the Republican party, and that it is being used to establish and perpetuate wrongs upon the many for the benefit of the few. The statesmen smile, and its journalists sneer, at the rude attempt made by the yeomanry of the country to arrest its downward course, but they neither suggest a plan nor furnish a remedy for the redress of these wrongs, and unless its leaders can solve this new problem successfully its future history will be short.

The advice we receive from both the journalist and politician is, "Stick to your party; remember its past history, its glorious record. Be patient." Patience is one of the cardinal virtues, but there is a point where it ceases to be a virtue, and that point in our case is nearly reached.

You say, "In all of their objects except the cheapening of transportation, the Granges have already answered their purpose." Permit me to inform you that you are not informed, or else you are willfully misrepresenting facts. This is a much more comprehensive movement than you seem to suppose, and our work is scarcely begun.

In conclusion, you call attention to the Committee appointed by the Senate, and add, "to gather all available knowledge on the subject of transportation, and that they will give to the farmers a mass of information on the transportation question which will be invaluable in helping them out of their troubles." The farmers have all the information now that is necessary to arrive at an intelligent conclusion. They are ready to act, but you insist that they shall not, but that they shall act with the Republican party; and at the same time you intimate that all the Committee intend to do is to furnish information, and that the farmers must help themselves out of their troubles. Will you tell us how? Why act any longer with a party whose leaders and statesmen can find no remedy or afford us no relief?

We have but little hope from the action of that Committee. None of the names you mention have in their public acts arisen above the politician and the partisan, and thus far they are innocent of anything that looks statesmanship. It is whispered, too, the they are dabblers in railroad stocks, and are also in the employ of railroads as counsel. If so, we anticipate what the report will be, but we will wait patiently and see.

Let me say in conclusion: The issues involved in this movement must be settled, and there is no neutral ground.

The Republican party and its organs will have to meet the issues fairly. They can choose their ground and abide the consequences.

This blowing hot and cold with the same breath will not answer the purpose. Respectfully yours,

J. WILKINSON.

Minnesota Farmers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Minnesota Farmers' Convention is to meet in this place to-morrow. About fifty persons are now gathered, about one-third of whom are politicians, and the remainder farmers. The morning trains are expected to bring a large attendance. It is already evident that the farmers design to manage matters themselves, and not be controlled by politicians. The Convention is to be a mass one, though few counties have sent formal delegations. The feeling is strongly in favor of putting a full State ticket in the field, and a caucus is in progress this evening, canvassing the merits of different gentlemen for the position of Governor. Oliver Dalrymple, the largest farmer in the State, and perhaps in the Northwest, is prominently mentioned as the standard-bearer, while Ara Barton, a rough, practical farmer, and John A. Stevens, agriculturalist, are also mentioned. There is no scramble for position, but an evident desire to select good men. The platform contemplated will ask for State legislation regulating railroad rates, favor low tariff, and possibly advocate free-trade, while salary-grab and Credit Mobilier, nationally, and the ring which has controlled this State for thirteen years, will be roundly condemned.

O'Donnell Defended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The Hon. John P. Irish says your Dubuque special of Saturday, relative to Mr. O'Donnell, was inspired by Dennis Mahoney, and does great injustice to Mr. O'Donnell, who is one of the ablest and most earnest advocates in Iowa of the lawful control of railroads. During his legislative service he prevented Mahoney from stealing a railroad land-grant. Thus this spiteful personal assault.

POLITICAL.

Butler's Showing for the Massachusetts Governorship.

Montgomery (Ill.) Democratic Nominations---Miscellaneous Items.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The returns of delegates thus far elected show 86 for Washburn, and 137 for Butler. The Butler men are making their best show in these early caucuses, and they are called thus early for that reason. The Anti-Butler men profess to be satisfied with the situation, and claim that Saturday night will show a reversion of the figures, with the balance on the other side. They do not believe Butler can elect over 475 of the 1,105 delegates which will constitute the Convention.

Butler spoke in Springfield to-night to a crowded house.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Fall River to-night elected fifteen delegates, all anti-Butler, which makes the list so far chosen stand: Butler, 126; Washburn, 69.

Dedham, Yarmouth, Harwich, Pittsfield, and Holyoke send anti-Butler delegates, and Malden and Northamption Butler delegates. The list now stands as far as heard from, 137 for Butler and 86 for Washburne.

Montgomery County (Ill.) Democratic Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Democratic County Convention met here, nominating for Judge, E. Lane, present incumbent; for County Clerk, E. S. Burns, of Hillsboro; for Treasurer, P. W. Crawford, of Litchfield; for Superintendent of Schools, Jesse Barrett, of Butler.

John H. Beatty, who acted as Chairman, was the President of the Farmers' County Society until they decided to nominate a county ticket. He then withdrew from the society, preferring Democracy.

The Convention passed off quietly and harmoniously. Most Democrats, however, will support the Farmers' ticket.

The Republican County Central Committee meet here to-morrow to decide whether they will call a Convention. Some favor a straight ticket, and others favor the indorsement of the Farmers' ticket, which has two Republicans on it.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Primary elections were held to-night by the Democrats, for delegates to attend their conventions, and for members of the ward executive committees. Nothing of any importance transpired. They are keeping aloof from the reformers, and are evidently determined to remain so.

It is rumored in New Jersey that the Republicans there, in the event of inability to purchase the Trenton *State Gazette* at a fair price, intend to establish a journal of their own.

I visited Wilmington, Del., to-day, and am in a position to state that the Republican ticket will be entirely successful at the election which comes off to-morrow.

Democratic Meeting at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 1.—The Democratic campaign opened here to-night with Sam Carey. Not exceeding 500 persons were present. There was not much enthusiasm. Carey spoke about forty minutes, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 1.—The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture opened in this city to-day under the most favorable circumstances, and the present indications are that it will be as successful as any heretofore held. The entries so far exceed those of last year in nearly every department, and in some instances exceed all former experience. They now number nearly 2,900. The premium list this year foots up over $20,000, exceeding that of last year over $5,000.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Kendall County Fair commences at Bristol to-morrow. Half-fare tickets on railroads from Aurora, Ottawa, and Sandwich. The Aurora Cornet Band will aid the Yorkville band in furnishing music. All the arrangements are complete for an excellent exhibition.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., September 1.—The first fair of the Lake County Agricultural and Horse-Growers' Association will take place in this city the last of this and first of next month, beginning Sept. 30 and closing Oct. 3. William B. Dodge is President, and J. Y. Cary, Secretary.

One Person Killed and Several Injured by a Runaway Team.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1.—A special to the *Commercial* from Junction City, tells of a deplorable, though singular, accident that happened at that place on Saturday evening. While attending a funeral, the horse of Mr. Sprague became startled and dragged from the ground a post to which he was hitched, and ran off furiously, with the post attached to the halter. Mr. Fitzpatrick and his two daughters were walking on the prairie, and before they could get out of the way, the swinging post struck one of the girls, fracturing her skull and breaking every rib. She lived but five hours. The other child was seriously injured. The father also had one leg broken in three places, two ribs broken, and his skull injured. There were several others injured, though slightly.

Relief for the Portland, Oregon, Fire Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Mayor of Portland, Ore., in accepting aid from an anonymous correspondent for the sufferers by the recent fire, writes to say that the stories of want and disaster telegraphed were somewhat exaggerated; that the $15,000 contributed by the citizens will be sufficient to supply all the actual need, and that he has declined to draw on the $15,000 which was collected in San Francisco.

FOREIGN.

The Complication Growing Out of the Seizure of the Spanish Iron-Clads.

The British Admiral Says He Will Take Them from the Harbor of Cartagena.

Threats of Retaliation Made by the Insurgents---The Forts Will Open Fire.

Five Persons Killed in a Colliery Explosion in Wales.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Sept. 1.—The Carlist troops have entered Cantavizs, and are threatening Caspa, in the Province of Saragossa. The place is garrisoned by a small body of Republican troops. The Carlists claim that the desertions from the Republican ranks are very frequent, and that most of the deserters take service with Don Carlos.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Rear-Admiral Alden has gone to Barcelona in the flag-ship Wabash.

The English residents have all fled from Cartagena, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. Campos upon the insurgents. The provisions of the rebels are in the town and nearly exhausted, and the men are raiding on the shops and private houses to obtain food.

Among the many reports concerning the intentions of Don Carlos, in the event of his success, is one that he has promised the priests to re-establish the Inquisition.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times* this morning publishes further particulars of the negotiations between British Vice-Admiral Yelverton, and the Cartegana insurgents in regard to the removal of the Spanish iron-clads Almans and Vittoria. Upon notice from the Admiral of his intentions to take the vessels, the insurgents answered that the forts would open fire upon the British squadron if the attempt was made. This was on the 28th. The ram Numancia was brought to anchor at the entrance of Escombrera Bay within range of the Lord Warden, the British flag-ship, and the two vessels lay with their broadsides towards each other. The Lord Warden carries eighteen guns, and is an iron-plated screw-steamer of 4,080 tons. The Numancia is an iron-clad steamer, and carries forty 68-pounders. On the 29th, Vice-Admiral Yelverton replied that he would allow forty hours for reconsideration, at the expiration of which time he would take the vessels. On the 30th, Senor A

THE COUNCIL.

Benner Nominated as Fire-Marshal.

The Subject Laid Over One Week.

Ordinance for Election of a Tax-Commissioner.

Lighting Streets with Kerosene.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, with the Acting-Mayor in the Chair. Present, Ald. Richardson, Dixon, Warren, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Woodman, Corcoran.

FIRE-MARSHAL.

The Acting-Mayor sent in the nomination of Matthias Benner as Fire-Marshal, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, on the call of Ald. Bailey.

An effort was made to secure the confirmation at once, but it failed.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for repairing the bridge at Clybourne place; for a sewer on Hawthorn avenue, for a water main on Hawthorn avenue, for the raising of the grade on Pacific avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets; for a sewer on Mark street, between Union and Halsted; for paving Foster street; for compensation for injuries received by Fred. Wagner, while doing guard duty at the time of the fire.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to direct the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway to station a flagman at the crossing of Stewart avenue and Bushnell street; to put in fire hydrants on Archer avenue at the intersection of Lime, Salt, and Quarry streets; to put in hydrants on Arnold street between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, at the corner of Springer avenue and Fox street, and at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Laurel streets, in order to furnish the residents there with lake water and to prevent the spreading of cholera into the Sixth Ward.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The action taken by the Council in refusing to concur in the recommendation of the Board of Education for the sale of eighty acres of land in Section 11 and the subject referred to the Committee on Schools.

An order directing the Comptroller to pay $1,000 to the widow of C. J. Jacobs, the policeman killed on the 19th of August, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REGULATING THE BRIDGES.

Ald. Dixon presented an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges, providing that all bridges shall be closed from half-past 6 to half-past 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m., and no vessel could pass them during that time, and no bridge to be open for more than ten minutes at a time.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

An opinion was received from the Law Department to the effect that the term of office of Dr. B. C. Miller, as Sanitary Superintendent, expires in December, 1873.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Curtis street, from Hubbard to Indiana, and Pearce, from Desplaines to Halsted, which was passed.

Ald. Cleveland offered an ordinance which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, fixing at ten feet the width of the sidewalk space on Kinzie street, west of Ashland avenue.

The order authorizing the Board of Public Works to build an approach to the Twelfth street viaduct on Stewart avenue, costing $4,073.60, was postponed till the next meeting.

CLYBOURNE PLACE BRIDGE.

The communication of the Board of Public Works, asking that the appropriation for building a new bridge at North avenue be used for building a new one at Clybourne place, was taken up, and the order passed.

CITY TAX-COMMISSIONER.

The ordinance authorizing the appointment of a City Tax-Commissioner and defining his duties as follows, was taken up:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed a City Tax-Commissioner in and for said city. The Commissioner first appointed under this ordinance shall hold his office until the first Monday of December next. On said second Monday of December, and every two years thereafter, there shall be appointed a City Tax-Commissioner in and for said city. All Tax-Commissioners appointed under this ordinance shall be appointed by the Mayor, and with the consent of the Council, and shall hold their offices for the term for which appointed and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The salary of the said City Tax Commissioner shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum until the 1st day of April next, and thereafter the salary shall be fixed in the annual appropriation ordinance, or by some ordinance passed during the first quarter of the fiscal year next preceding; *provided, however*, that nothing contained in this order shall be considered binding on the Common Council in case they determine to collect the city taxes of any one year under the provisions of the general Revenue law of this State.

Ald. McGrath favored the amendment, since the Commissioner would then be elected just after his salary had been fixed, and since it allowed the city to do its collecting under the general Revenue law whenever it saw fit.

Ald. Dixon objected to the substitute, since it gave only a one-year term to the Tax Commissioner.

Ald. Coey moved to lay the matter over for a week, and it was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 15.

KEROSENE.

The order directing the Board of Public Works to light with kerosene certain streets where assessments have been made for gas posts, was taken up.

Ald. Lanzshaw moved to postpone for two weeks' to see if the gas companies would keep the pledges they had recently made.

Ald. Schaffner moved to table the whole matter.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 12; nays, 21—and the matter was postponed for two weeks.

The Council then adjourned.

THE RAILROADS.

Conductor Beane and His Late Employers--The Cairo & St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Road.

Superintendent McMullen, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, is annoyed at the assertions of the *Journal* and *Times* that Beane had received only $50 per month wages, and that he had once been discharged by the Company. Mr. McMullen says that his testimony before the Coroner was corroborated by the trainmaster and several other gentlemen. The books of the Company show that Beane's wages were $70 a month up to Aug. 1, 1873, and after that time $75 a month. The engineer received $3.50 a day. Freight conductors on the Chicago & Alton Road receive all the way from $70 to $95 a month, according to the amount of labor they have to perform. There are no records whatever to show that Beane was discharged from the employ of the Company, and all the railroad officials declare emphatically that he never was discharged; on the contrary, he had always borne a good character, and Superintendent McMullen is confident that Beane will tell the truth when his case comes to trial.

In regard to the capture of Beane, there is hardly a doubt that he gave himself up to Mr. Miller to get the reward to enable him to engage a lawyer for his defense. Mr. McMullen has received an anonymous letter, stating that Miller got $100 and Beane $900. The day before the arrest of Beane, Mr. Miller came to Judge Beckwith's office, and asked that gentleman whether he would get the $1,000 reward if he arrested Beane, and whether it was necessary for him to have a warrant. Judge Beckwith told him that anybody had the right to arrest Beane, and if he brought him to Chicago the Company would pay him the reward. The following morning, Mr. Miller delivered Beane to Jailer Folz, and received his money. The Company is perfectly satisfied that Beane has secured the reward, since it enables him to make a proper defense. They think it is just as well for Beane or his family to have the money as any of our sagacious detectives.

The Company has settled with all those that were wounded at the Sag Bridge collision, and it has also settled or made arrangements for settlement with the relatives or administrators of all those that were killed. There is, therefore, no chance for any lawsuits arising from the "accident."

THE NARROW-GAUGE.

The editor of the Waterloo *Advocate* has been riding on the Cairo & St. Louis (narrow-gauge) Railroad, and thus details his experiences:

On Saturday last the first regular passenger coach passed this place going south. It was not open to passengers, but, on invitation of the gentlemanly Superintendent, Mr. Hamilton, we rode in it from East Carondolet to Waterloo. It has a width of seven feet, and is furnished with ordinary chairs, and rides at each end. There is an aisle down the centre. The chairs are of walnut, handsomely carved in antique style. The aisle is carpeted with Axminster Brussels. The upholstery is tasteful and suggestive of luxury; the windows of plate glass, and large, with a very neat double blind to drop and raise; the woodwork within, of walnut and oak, and paneling of English walnut, finished to a degree of perfection almost incredible to behold; and, for complete all, two very handsome lamps, suspended from the ceiling at each end. This coach—and all are to be like it on this road—is only equaled, and not surpassed, by the Pullman palace cars. This being the first trip of this coach, some doubts were expressed as to its running qualities, but at the end of the first mile it was perfectly evident to us that a more comfortable or easy-riding institution could not be gotten up; and as we sat in a half dreamy state we remembered how hard we had labored for this road; how abiding our faith had been in it, and how we had endeavored to instill the same into our readers. This, indeed, was a happy realization of our predictions, and we would respectfully commend narrow-gauge to the favorable notice of the public. Ride in the new coach to cure them of their "poll" evil. In conclusion, when we say that the Cairo & St. Louis Road has as fine a corps of officers and employes as any other road, we render but a just tribute to those individuals. Vive la narrow-gauge.

NOTES.

As the Northwestern Railroad Company refuses to allow the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to cross its bridge and run trains into Clinton, the prospects are good for the immediate construction of another bridge at that place.

The iron superstructure for the bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., is now being carried forward to its place of destination by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

AN OCEAN RAILWAY.

Capt. C. A. Bennett's New Machine for Crossing the Atlantic--A Novel Affair.

Learning that C. A. Bennett, of Racine, Wis., was in the city prospecting a little with some Chicago capitalists in regard to the construction of what he modestly terms an ocean railway, a reporter of this paper called on him at the Matteson House yesterday to see about it. Though anticipating some interest in his proposition, he had not expected the matter to become public so soon, and he hardly felt disposed at present to draw attention from other projects of a kindred nature, more especially as his principle was already demonstrated mathematically and theoretically a substantial success in prospect, whereas the balloon undertaking was simply an immense experiment, and needed the utmost attention in securing results, which he was very much afraid would be nothing more practical than giving facility to the escape of *Graphic* gas, and perhaps the establishment of an admitted law of an upper eastern-coursing air-current. As to the current ever becoming a moter of commerce, he had his doubts; that the balloon would ever become a means of general travel, he considered rather "moonish;" the idea was a little too high to be tolerated even by American minds of a soaring tendency. But he thought that all honor was due to Wise and Donaldson for their heroic energy and fearless devotion to science.

The reporter was shown draughts, and elicited an explanation, from which is deduced the following discription of the Captain's marine carriage, which in general appearance, with a few exceptions, resembles the ordinary propeller. There is a lower deck, and above it the cabin; but what there is below these, in the place occupied by that part of a propeller which is in the water, is the remarkable feature, and peculiar to this new plans of marine craft. There is no hull, and *nothing to be forced through the water;* but as a port, answering the same purpose, are what he calls the "ties" of his railway, but which may be properly called pontoons, lying crosswise, and under the car, and the sections (pontoons) being connected together each to its pillow, they form an endless chain, which by means of an engine, is made to revolve around large perpendicular wheels at each end of the car, after the manner of the tread-bars in the well-known horse tread-power; therefore half of this belt is consecutively in the water, making a base, a foundation for the car to pass over. By its continued rotating movement around the wheels the sections of the chain are, as they are released at the stern from position in the water, carried up over the stern wheel, and forward between the lower deck and cabin, to the fore wheel, where they are each in its turn let down again by the fore-wheel to their offices in the water, which principle is analogous to that perhaps the reader has seen demonstrated in the old-time school girl's manner of crossing a shallow brook, where but two stepping-stones kept her dry for a dozen yards or more, in the place of which, now also, we find piers, the bard stony-hearted butments of conventionality.

The carriage with which Capt. Bennett intends to cross the Atlantic this fall, is, as represented in the draught, thirty feet long, by twelve feet wide; the pontoon sections ten feet long (their respective length being crosswise of the length of the car, making the width of the belt they form), two feet deep, and one foot wide, each having a buoyancy of 1,250 pounds, which, multiplied by thirty (that number being in the water at a time) make, after allowing for their own weight, a tonnage of about 37,000 pounds. The driver wheels are fifty-two feet in diameter, which, with 150 revolutions per minute, give an impetus to the car of thirty miles per hour, after allowing for friction and atmospheric resistance.

ANOTHER HONEST STREET-CAR CONDUCTOR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 31, you publish a communication headed "An Honest Street-Car Conductor." He is not the only one. Judge Benjamin F. Fridley, of Aurora, lost a package from his coat-pocket containing three $1,000 bonds, and other papers of the value of $2,000. The loss was advertised in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 10, and, early that (Sunday) morning, William Shine, conductor of one of the through Cottage Grove cars, returned the package, which he had found in his car.

All honor to honest conductors. FAIR PLAY.

AN EASY VICTORY.

The St. Louis Cricketers Defeat the Chicago Eleven.

But the Strangers Have Plenty of Leisure to Practice the Game.

The game of cricket is one which has met with only a slight appreciation in this country, owing to the length of time required both in acquiring the knowledge necessary to be even a passable player, and in playing a match game. That the game should be popular in England is natural, since, in the first place, it is indigenous to the soil, and secondly there are many more gentlemen of leisure in Great Britain who can well afford the time and expense involved in the successful study and practice of the game. While we are always prepared to keep the lead in all important matters involving enterprise, energy, and pluck, we willingly (for the present, at least) resign the palm of superiority in cricket to the business men of St. Louis, especially (as Mr. Ira P. Bowen accidentally let slip, in his ante-prandial speech) when the fall trade is coming, and our merchants are too busy to attend to anything else. Under the circumstances, it was not unexpected that St. Louis should bear off the prize in a game which requires a large amount of leisure in order to attain to proficiency, but as Chicago is decidedly averse to being beaten in anything, it is more than probable that, after the next encounter with the C. C. C., the St. Louisians will realize that our business men can do double the trade of St. Louis, and play a better game of gentlemen's cricket into the bargain.

The first part of the game yesterday was decidedly uninteresting, as both elevens seemed to act like two cats in a strange garret, with only one mouse between them. The number of spectators during the first innings for each club was very small, but by 2 o'clock a large audience began to gather, and at least 500 persons witnessed the close of the game, a great many being ladies. The Chicago boys retired very rapidly in the first inning, no hit being made for more than two runs, and no individual score being over five. They closed the inning with only 27 runs, and the barometer of their hopes stood correspondingly low.

The St. Louis boys were better trained, and handled their bats with more confidence, though they evinced a most charitable desire to abstain from running any risks, or else they had an unduly exaggerated idea of the lightning rapidity of Chicago playing. In the third "over," Mr. Dale made a splendid hit to leg for five runs, the best of the game. He shortly retired on the umpire's decision that he had put his leg instead of the bat in the way of the ball. Sharpe popped up a fly, easily taken by Ellis—two wickets for 12 runs. Jordan's and Q's bats were next seen spinning by a swift ball from Colley—three wickets for 24 runs. On the first ball of the fourth "over," Jeffries tipped up a ball which the bowler, Harcourt, took in out of the wet, the score remaining unchanged. Temple, the Captain of the St. Louis Eleven, became somewhat lame after several runs, and Dale ran for him. Temple's batting was most judicious, and he accumulated the first double figures of the game before going out on a difficult but one-handed catch by Phillips. His score of sixteen made up 40 runs for the five wickets. Townshend made a pretty hit for three, but shortly afterward struck his own wicket, and the sixth wicket was down for 48. The score slowly went up on byes and singles until Colley put a swift ball into Day's wicket, and the seventh was down with 56 runs. Eight more runs were slowly added, and then Cox took a long fly in the field from Spencer in bat, 8 wickets for 64 runs. Eisenbrey allowed one of Darlow's swift balls to take his bales before a run had been added, and Lycett was taken on the fly in beautiful style by Harcourt, in "on field," when he had gone after the fall of the eighth wicket. The innings closed with 67 runs, giving Chicago an allowance of 40 for "dead horse" in commencing their second innings.

The Chicago boys commenced with an evident determination to make every run that could be brought in by any possibility. They made some pretty risky ventures, and, in one instance, the wicket-keeper got the ball on a bye when the runner was several yards from the popping crease, but he threw it in such haste that he missed the wicket. The first wicket fell for 7, and the succeeding play on the part of Darlow and Colley was very fine, until Mordaunt put a straight ball in Darlow's wicket for 26 runs. He also succeeded in getting a similar straight one into Colley's wicket soon after, the score standing at 23. Phillips next retired on a high slip easily taken by Mordaunt, the fourth wicket going for 27. Stewart held his bat for one run, being caught and bowled by Mordaunt, five wickets fallen for 28. Dr. Harcourt, after manifold tribulations with his bat and leg-pad, was stumped by Jeffries, the sixth wicket leaving the score at 32. Furber next faced Townshend's bowling, and, after a neat hit for two, and a single, was run out while incautiously running on a short hit to mid-wicket, picked up by Eisenbrey and put to Townshend about two yards in advance of the batsman, the score being 40. Porter put up an easy fly for mid-wicket which was taken by Temple, the eighth wicket falling for 45. Dale now commenced bowling in place of Mordaunt, and, though delivering very swift balls, they were not equal in quickness to Mordaunt's, and three byes were made in one "over." Williams, being a left-handed batter, considerably bothered the field, and in the next two or three "overs" the score was increased to 52, at which point Chambers was bowled by Dale. Ellis was the next victim, by a straight ball from Townsend, the score being 53, which closed up the second innings for Chicago.

The St. Louis Eleven led off in their second inning by making a run on the first ball, followed by two leg byes, but Sharpe was handsomely caught by Harcourt on a long hit to "on field;" first wicket for three runs. Dale then made a neat out for two, which was followed by an elegant slip by Lycett for the same figure. By careful play the latter added three more to his score, which, with the byes and wides, gave the St. Louis Eleven their fourteen runs necessary to beat, having nine wickets to fall. The beat was certainly a bad one, but it must be recollected that the Chicago Eleven have never played together before, and that the Club has only been organized within the last two weeks, while the St. Louis boys have had over six weeks of continuous and careful practice together. They also have among their number some gentlemen who have handled the willow in Eton and Rugby schools, and at the great English universities. It is quite generally expected that our club will give them a very close return game this fall, and it is hoped that they may even make a third game necessary to decide the question of superiority. No adequate account can be given in our limited space of the elegant lunch set in the club-tent, nor of the speeches and toasts there delivered during the lunch-hour previous to the second innings. The most hearty good feeling prevailed, and Mr. Bowen and the other members of our club showed a thorough knowledge of how to entertain, even if they were not adepts in keeping the ball out of their wickets. Messrs. Geary and Townshend favored the company with several songs, and all went merry—and so forth. The day was certainly a very enjoyable one, and the next match, though it may be closer, cannot be more agreeable possibly. The St. Louis Eleven go hence to Toronto, and return home by Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The Chicago Club's score was as follows:

FIRST INNINGS.

H. H. Cox run out	0
Robert Porter b. Mordaunt	3
T. W. Phillips c. Mordaunt, b. Townshend	5
T. D. Colley c. Mordaunt, b. Townshend	5
J. Darlow not out	5
R. H. Harcourt b. Townshend	3
W. E. Williams b. Mordaunt	0
W. F. Stewart c. Day, b. Mordaunt	0
A. Furber c. Townshend	3
E. A. Chambers b. Mordaunt	0
J. Ellis b. Townshend	0
Byes	2
Leg byes	2
Wides	2
Total	27

SECOND INNINGS.

Cox b. Townshend	2
Colley b. Mordaunt	16
Darlow b. Mordaunt	2
Phillips c. Mordaunt, b. Townshend	3
Harcourt stumped Jeffries, b. Mordaunt	4
Stewart c. and b. Mordaunt	1
Porter c. Temple, b. Townshend	3
Furber run out	1
Williams not out	1
Chambers b. Dale	1
Ellis b. Townshend	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	3
No ball	1
Total	53

The following is the score of the St. Louis Club:

FIRST INNINGS.

H. S. Sharpe c. Ellis, b. Colley	2
C. Dale leg before wicket	5
J. W. Jeffries c. and b. Harcourt	5
F. L. Mordaunt b. Colley	0
Cyrus Day b. Colley	10
H. Temple c. Phillips, b. Harcourt	16
T. Townshend hit wicket	4
C. J. Spencer c. Cox, b. Colley	6
E. H. Lycett c. Harcourt, b. Darlow	9
W. W. Eisenbrey b. Darlow	0
C. West not out	1
Byes	4
Leg byes	3
Wides	3
Total	67

SECOND INNINGS.

Sharpe c. Harcourt, b. Colley	0
T. Dale not out	3
Lycett not out	6
Byes	3
Leg byes	1
Wides	3
Total	14

COLLINS, THE "CUSTODIAN."

How He Sold A's Books to Q, and Q's Books to A--A Warning to all "Custodians."

Strangers wonder why Chicago grows so fast, why our streets are so dirty, why we have the largest and best hotels in the world, and the most ignorant and uncivil street-car conductors, and the meanest hospital. In short, they are surprised at other, as well as these, evidences of our prosperity and energy. But could they see half-a-dozen of our great public men, like Bunyon, Mike McDonald, and John Collins, they would wonder no longer. Now the latter-named gentleman is not John Collins, the "Cast-Iron Man," nor does he display photographs of his benevolence, with their blacking-boxes laid away and a crown upon their heads, and a copy of the *Inter-Ocean* under their cherubic arms. He works quietly and effectually. He makes no show, but he is not on earth in vain. He could manipulate a "corner" in a way that would make Jay Gould throw up the sponge. There is a corner on State street he has been getting up which has been a success,—not in filth, nor saloons open after 12 o'clock. None of these things. He has not been playing the game of school funds; but he found two youths in whom there was no guile, and who kept book stores on State street. Now, John Collins don't steal. Oh, no; but he would be "custodian," or "borry" a book from one youth, whom we will call A. Then he would go round the corner to the other youth, whom we will call Q (because every one else would call him B) and sell A's book to him. After doing this he would "custode" one of Q's books and sell it to A. Isn't this enterprise? Don't a man who does as good a business as this on no more capital invested than it requires to run bunko—none at all—deserve the thanks of the community? Isn't this the man for the Public Library? Let him sell a dozen volumes to the Board of Education for a $1,000, and then "custode" from the Board and sell back to the Library for $10. In this way rent can be paid by the latter to the former, and there need be no trouble. John Collins was becoming one's shirt for $55, or challenging some pugilist like John Allen or Heeing. His money kept away sweet slumber, in fact like Midas his gold was a curse to him. At last A and Q began to notice that although they were buying old books for 17 cents, they were not only not making money, but were surely and by no means slowly, losing their profits. At last A suspected that John's diamonds and horses had something to do with his inability to buy precious stones, so he watched, and at last with Q's help the fact became apparent to both that they were "short," and Collins was "long" on books. They took advantage of a little technicality, and John was incarcerated. Custodians beware! Let John Collins be a warning to all of you.

NOTHING MEAN ABOUT HIM.

A Pleasant Little Occurrence in a North Clark Street Restaurant.

James Drake is a very vain young man. He thinks he is handsome, and that his whole appearance is exceedingly prepossessing. In fact, he has, after much thought, arrived at the conclusion that he was not born to work. Let homely people do the digging, he will live on the fat of the land through his Adonis-like appearance and inordinate cheek. James Drake might have "started in 1860 with a $10 bill," but on Saturday evening he started out with a 5 cent nickel, which he borrowed of his small brother, and, sauntering along North Clark street, so that he might be observed by the large number of people that on Saturday night usually frequent that thoroughfare, the idea came into his head that he must supply the inner man with some of the many delicacies so temptingly displayed in the numerous restaurants in the vicinity. Did he, like the good boy whom we have often read of in the Sunday-school books, and who Mark Twain says never went to Congress, invest 2 cents in a bun, put the remaining three away to give towards introducing temperance tracts among the Fejee Islanders and the inhabitants of Calumet, and, going to the town-pump, eat his bun and drink Adam's ale? Oh, no! James is a boy of a different stamp. He would look with scorn on such a proceeding. He found the finest and most expensive restaurant on the North Side, and, with a manner that can only be attained to perfection by a residence abroad, —in Bridgeport,—he advised the garcon, if he had any further use for his head, to immediately bring him some reed birds and a bottle of Yquim. The proprietor, on hearing the order given, thought he must have some fearfully high-toned chap who was straying from some of the monied centres, and, ordering the waiter to put on a clean apron, he inquired of James was one of the originators of the $8 corner in St. Louis. This was an insult, and so James received it. He looked, and the man wilted. James told him the extent of his work was playing solitaire at Hankins. The order coming, the conversation was interrupted. James ate like a hired man, and drank like an invited guest at a picnic. When his bill was presented, he found his lunch only cost him $93. He supposed he had eaten more but he walked to the desk and informed the moneyed-changer he would kick him out of the Temple, and that he had no money, but would like a cigar. The man fainted—that was enough to make a strong man weep. He refused the modest request, and advised James to go and arrest the Chief of Police. This was more than James could brook. His proud spirit rebelled against the insult. He rushed for the street. He picked up two well-grown bricks, and demolished the huge pane of French plate-glass, a collection of fish, water-melons, and pigs' feet, artistically arranged in the window, and quite seriously injured the monster who refused him the Partagas. History does not relate all that transpired, but to-morrow James is going to a place of resort. He is dead-headed to Bridewell.

HAND-BALL.

Chicago Against Brooklyn--The Former Wins.

The second series of games of the hand-ball match, between Messrs. James O'Brien and James Feron, of Chicago, and Messrs. Casey and Dunn, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday afternoon at the ball-alley of James O'Brien, on Harrison street, between Clinton and Desplaines. The rubber consisted of thirteen games, six of which were played yesterday week. The score stood on the first six games, Chicago three, and Brooklyn three. The games played yesterday were witnessed by a large number of the lovers of the national game of Ireland. Old ball-players who were present state that the contestants of yesterday are now the best experts at the game in the world. The Chicago men played with unusual skill and coolness, and beat the Brooklyn men, the score standing 4 to 2 in favor of home talent. In the rubber of twelve games, the Chicago men won seven and Brooklyn five, thus giving the stakes to Chicago, the amount being $200. To-day several match games will be played.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

7:00 a. m.	74	12:30 p. m.	81
7:30 a. m.	74	1:00 p. m.	82
8:00 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	82
8:30 a. m.	79	2:00 p. m.	81
9:00 a. m.	76	2:30 p. m.	81
9:30 a. m.	77	3:00 p. m.	81
10:00 a. m.	78	3:30 p. m.	81
10:30 a. m.	79	4:00 p. m.	79
11:00 a. m.	80	4:30 p. m.	79
11:30 a. m.	80	5:00 p. m.	77
12:00 m.	80	6:00 p. m.	76

—A Mrs. Jackson, who lived in Hamilton, Ind., committed suicide last Friday night by shooting herself. Domestic infelicities are supposed to have been the cause of the act. Mrs. J. not having lived with her husband for over a year. It is reported that Mr. Jackson has lost his reason since the suicide. The unfortunate woman was a daughter of Daniel Smith, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser in that region.

LITERATURE.

The Prospects in Boston.

J. R. Osgood's Programme of New Books.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1873.

The dull season in the book-trade is very nearly ended. At least, the publishers assume that it is, and are already well on in preparation for the brisk trade which they anticipate from the middle of September until New Year's. J. R. Osgood & Co. have a very long list of new books and new editions of popular works, that will keep them busy enough in bringing out, and good readers busy enough in appropriating. True to their traditions, they promise quite a library of poetry, though much of this is old wine to be put in new bottles; but, as the wine is good, and the bottles likely to be tasteful, the public need not be exasperated,—for frequently in poetry, as in wine, "The old is better."

LONGFELLOW.

Longfellow's "Christus"—including "The Divine Tragedy," "The Golden Legend," and "New England Tragedies"—was published, as a completed work, last year in three volumes. Now it is to be reproduced in five different editions, uniform with Longfellow's other poetical works, namely: blue and gold, cabinet, diamond, red-line, and in an octavo volume to match the one-volume Dante. His Poems were issued seven years ago in the same style as the Farringford Tennyson, in four volumes. These are now to be compressed into two thick volumes, which will be excellently suited to library-use. Very early in September, Longfellow's new volume will appear. He calls it "Aftermath," by way of confession that previous harvests of poetry have been garnered from the fields which this volume gleans. It includes a new series (the third) of "Tales of a Wayside-Inn," supplemented by a fresh flock of "Birds of Passage." A few of these poems have been published, but a good proportion are new. One of the "Tales" appeared in the September *Atlantic*,—"The Rhyme of Sir Christopher." It would be a convenience, as well as a pleasure, to have the three series of "Wayside-Inn Tales" in a volume by themselves. Later in the season, Longfellow's Poems are promised in an entirely new form, in a Household Edition like those of Whittier and Tennyson. If the American people do not read Longfellow, the responsibility certainly will not rest upon his publishers.

ADELAIDE PROCTER—SAXE—BURNS.

Diamond and red-line illustrated editions are announced of Adelaide Procter's poems, which are to be read with the heart and soul quite as much as with the understanding; also, of Saxe's and Burns' poems.

WHITTIER,

whose poetical works have just been published in a single-volume Merrimack edition, good for libraries, will be honored in September with a new octavo illustrated edition, which will be pretty enough for holiday-use, and sure to be in request therefor.

MR. ALDRICH

has revised his poems, formerly published in blue and gold, has withdrawn several which he once liked better than now, has added to the remainder many poems written during the few past years, and a new volume will be issued in November, under the title "The Cloth of Gold, and Other Poems." Very little modern poetry is so distinctively poetical, or manifests the accomplished literary artist so clearly, as Aldrich's.

THE POEMS OF MR. HOWELLS

are to be collected from two or more thin volumes in which some of them have been published, and from magazines. They will make a book like his "Chance Acquaintance," and will be very fortunate if they win any considerable share of the popularity that exquisite story has gained.

HOWARD GLYNDON'S

(Miss Laura C. Redding's) poems are to appear in October, under the name of "Sounds from Secret Chambers," which may be intended to hint remotely at the authoress' sad misfortune of being deaf and dumb. She has genuine poetic feeling, and no small gift of poetic expression.

Osgood & Co. publish immediately an English poem,

"WHITE ROSE AND RED;"

anonymous, but by the author of "St. Abe and His Seven Wives," who is rumored to be Robert Buchanan. The hero of the story-poem is a Maine man, of no special heroism or value, who falls in Red Rose—an Indian maiden—"Down East," and, after wearying of her, comes hither and finds his White Rose—an American girl, Red Rose, with Little Red Rosebud, comes on to where he dwells with White Rose, and explanations are in order. The story is interesting, and many of the descriptive passages are very picturesque and charming.

STEDMAN.

A few years since, Osgood & Co. published Stedman's poem, "The Blameless Prince," and new editions of his previous volumes, "Alice of Monmouth," and "Poems Lyric and Idyllic." These have never had an extended sale, and Stedman has perhaps less reputation as a poet than any other American writer of equal excellence. He never writes a poor poem, and many of his pieces are almost perfect in fancy and in felicitous expression. His three volumes are now to be consolidated, or rather reproduced, in single volume like the Farringford Tennyson; and, in this desirable library form, it is to be hoped they may find the popular favor they so richly merit. Mr. Stedman and Mr. Aldrich have selected from the poems of

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

a large number of short pieces, perfect gems of poetic beauty, and will publish them under the fitting name of "Cameos." The book will have an Introduction, which discusses Landor's lyrics in a scholarly and exceedingly graceful manner. Mr. Stedman has made a very careful and critical study of Landor, and this Introduction is doubtless his work, though Mr. Aldrich does not yield to him in admiring appreciation of Landor's genius.

BRYANT.

Bryant's superb, and in every way classic, translation of Homer is to be republished in a more compact and inexpensive style; the Iliad insangle volume, uniform with the Farringford Tennyson; the Odyssey in two volumes. This edition bears the name of Bryant's Long Island home, Roslyn, as the similar edition of Longfellow's Poems is the Cambridge; of Whittier's, the Merrimack; and of Tennyson's, the Farringford. (Exact justice requires the statement that the English spelling of Tennyson's home is Faringford, but what is one r to a liberal publishing-house?)

Earliest of Osgood & Co.'s prose-publications to appear in September is the Rev. Mr. Murray's book on

"THE PERFECT HORSE,"

to which Henry Ward Beecher contributes an Introduction, and the Hon. George B. Loring a chapter on "Agriculture and the Horse." It is embellished with pictures of many noted horses, and it is expected, at least by Mr. Murray, to work a revolution in the breeding and training of horses in this country. It may be accurately, and without slang, described as a full set of "horse-sense,"—for Mr. Murray has studied hippology quite as thoroughly and eagerly as theology, and can train a colt as effectively as he can deliver a sermon. Dr. Loring is our amateur farmer-politician, and has sufficient information and literary skill to write or talk well on horses, or temperance, or the newest political wrinkle.

GEN. LEW WALLACE'S STORY

comes out in September, and promises to be the great literary event of the season. I read the plate-proofs of it with amazement, and an interest so intense as to be almost painful. It is generally known that the title of it is "The Fair God," and that it is an historical novel of the Conquest of Mexico. Gen. Wallace, having been in Mexico, is able to describe the scenes of his story with peculiar accuracy and vividness. Having had varied military experience, he can depict the battles through which the narrative necessarily leads, with the easy mastery of an adept. He follows very closely the history of that most audacious enterprise of Cortez, as related by Bernal Diaz and our own Prescott; and all who have read Prescott's picturesque pages will readily admit that little aid of imagination is needed to render the incidents, the spectacles, the bloody rites, and the superstitious fanaticism of the fateful months which ended with the death of Montezuma and the temporary scourging of the Spaniards from Mexico on the "melancholy night," profoundly interesting. Gen. Wallace has certainly added all that was necessary, and has portrayed the whole with so remarkable dramatic power as to produce the impression of most intense reality. Though the air is tropical, and the customs and scenery unfamiliar, one seems not to be reading of events that occurred, and of men and women who lived three and a half centuries ago; but the marvelous panorama of mystic rite, love, jealousy, fierce greed of conquest and of gold, battle and doom, seems the brilliant picture of passions and events so tremendously vital that one cannot think of them as past, but as crowding into and filling the present instant with most momentous issues. It is always hazardous to foretell what reception any book will meet; but it seems simply impossible that "The Fair God" should not be immediately and generally popular.

A story-volume, sharply different in character from Gen. Wallace's book, will be

ALDRICH'S "MARJORIE DAW AND OTHER PEOPLE."

This is interesting indeed, but the interest is of a quiet nature, and one is at leisure to observe and enjoy the rare literary grace with which the story is related. Mr. Aldrich is one of our best writers of short stories; he has a French firmness and delicacy of touch. He does not try to beguile you from seeing a thin place in the story by describing the scenery with elaborate gesticulation; he does not settle down on you with a sermon; but he just goes on from point to point with the easiest and most natural grace imaginable, so that you think writing a short story is just the simplest and most charming bit of work or play in the world,—as it is for him who can do it, and for us who have it to read.

GREG.

Greg's "Enigmas of Life" has attracted so much attention among intelligent readers by its able, frank, and peculiarly sincere treatment of certain themes which most writers discuss flippantly or with one eye on the public to see promptly if any suspicion arises that they are out of the time-honored ruts, that Osgood & Co. announce another volume by him, entitled "Literary and Social Judgments." Its subjects are Madame de Staël; British and Foreign Characteristics; False Morality of Lady-Novelists; Kingsley and Carlyle; French Fiction: The Lowest Deep; Chateaubriand; M. de Tocqueville; Why Are Women Redundant? Truth Versus Edification; Time; and Good people.

The gods rarely give all gifts to any one man; and, while they gave Mr. Greg logic, singleness of eye and of mind, which discloses, and to a rare degree enables, him to see things as they really are, and an unusual sincerity, which impels him to seek the truth and to utter his opinions without reserve or ambiguity, they withheld from him the precious gift of humor. In his "Fable for Critics," speaking of N. P. Willis, Lowell says:

In a country where scarcely a village is found
That has not its author sublime and profound,
For some one to be slightly aboil is a duty,
And Willis' shallowness makes half his beauty.

So we may say that in these days, when everybody is, or tries to be, witty, and is ashamed to say anything not brilliant, it is a relief to find a man like Mr. Greg, utterly intent on discovering and declaring the truth on the most important social, economical, moral, and religious questions; and we will cheerfully pardon his lack of humor in gratitude for his wisdom and rare truthfulness.

HIGGINSON.

Those who read "Oldport Wharves," "Oldport in Winter," and other *Atlantic* articles which had Oldport (Newport) for their theme or scene, will welcome the book of "Oldport Days," into which Col. Higginson has gathered them. They are admirable specimens of the best type of essay, and may advantageously be read by any young man ambitious of gaining the most desirable style for an essayist. But there is much more in these charming essays than mere excellence of style; there are fruits of the closest observation, the most careful culture, and—what is rarely found in conjunction with culture—hearty and simple love of Nature, a certain outdoor freshness which aerates and gives "sweetness and light" to all his essays. This book is to be embellished with ten full-page heliotype pictures, taken from Nature expressly for the illustration of Col. Higginson's descriptions of Newport.

Two books of "George Eliot's" husband,

G. H. LEWES,

will be published this season by Osgood & Co.,—"The story of Goethe's Life," condensed from a large octavo to an ordinary 16mo volume, omitting some details of his literary work and his mode of living which are ess

THE COURTS.

Several Injunctions Enjoining the Issuing of Tax Deeds Procured.

The Hyde Park Assessment of 1870---Singular Allegations as to Diversion of Money.

Divorce Petitions---Not a Single Decree of Divorce Yesterday.

Gordon S. Hubbard, Jr., yesterday prayed for an injunction in the Circuit Court restraining Conrad Rincke pulling down and destroying certain waste and water pipes, and preventing certain improvements on the Conrad Block, Nos. 334 and 336 North avenue, complainants' property. Complainant shows that he lately purchased said premises, and finding them in a dirty and dangerous state as regards necessary accommodations to preserve health, he proceeded to make the improvements referred to, which said Rincke peremptorily stopped by interfering with the workmen and destroying their labor. The injunction issued.

James M. Bryant yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for an injunction perpetually restraining the issue by Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, of a tax deed to Ashael Gage, the latter having threatened to apply for the same on the ground that the tax sale has not been redeemed, the property having been sold on the 7th of September, 1871, for unpaid taxes for 1870, amounting to $174. Complainant shows that, on hearing of the cause, he objected to judgment, and his objections were sustained and judgment refused; *yet said property was sold at a pretended tax sale*, on the date given, to defendant Gage. Complainant represents that, if judgment was entered, it was an error and an illegality, and should be reversed, and he obtains his injunction, pending hearing of the cause. The property consists of Sub-Lot 2 of Lots 1 and 3 and 5 to 8 inclusive, of Block 38, Original Town of Chicago.

Henry Brooks, owner of Lot 1, in Lyman's Subdivision, of part of the southeast fractional quarter of Sec. 2, in Township 38, 14, yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the issuing of a tax deed to William M. Butler or Henry H. Gage. Complainant affirms that only a corner of his lot touches Hyde Park avenue, for the improvement of which "a large and unjustifiable tax was levied in 1870," yet he was taxed at the same rate as those who benefited in a much greater proportion, by their lots fronting entirely on said avenue. He shows, also, that certain lots, having the advantage of fronting the avenue, were not assessed at all; and that a previous assessment had been levied for the same improvement, the money derived from which, instead of being applied to said improvement, was expended by the Town Commissioners to the buying of town lots. He claims that the payments made on that assessment should have been credited on the new assessment, and shows how these objections were made at the County Court and sustained, and judgment refused, whereby the above defendants have become purchasers of his land; wherefore he prays relief.

DIVORCE PETITIONS.

Dorothea Lossing petitions, in the Superior Court, for divorce from her husband Charles, charging him with such cruelty that she frequently feared for her life; affirming that he frequently beat, choked, and kicked her, and that her life with him became more and more unbearable and miserable the longer they lived together. Finally defendant is charged with crowning his folly and wickedness with adulterous practices, the painful consequences of which to the wife are duly set forth. They were united on the 22d of May, 1870.

Herbert C. Damon yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court for divorce from his wife, Calla R. Damon. The marriage was barren of children. The wedding took place on the 21st of December, 1868, and the husband charges that his wife ran away from him on the 21st of April, 1870, just four months after. He professes not to know where she now lives, and files the usual affidavit for notice to be served on her by publishing the application for divorce in an obscure little Cook County village weekly paper. The last that complainant heard of his wife, according to his affidavit, is that she was living in Indiana, but where she is now, or what she is doing for a living, the deponent sayeth not.

Singular to say, there were no divorce decrees entered yesterday.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The voluntary petition of John V. Whidden, of the city of Rockford, Ill., was yesterday referred to Register Hibbard.

William F. Sweesey yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of Matthew C. Wilbur, claiming as a creditor for $620, and charging that the debtor executed a chattel mortgage for $7,500 to James A. Holmes, with intent to delay his creditors. Debtor is a livery stable keeper. Rule to show cause issued.

Charles E. Wiswall yesterday petitioned for adjudication of Moses Olnstein, being, with his firm, Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson, creditors for goods supplied to order, valued at $620, and on an unpaid note of $648; and alleging that the debtor has suffered his property to be taken by legal process, with intent to delay and hinder creditors. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

J. J. Johnston & Co., of New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of McBain & Co., claiming as creditors on an unpaid note of $1,025.50, and alleging that the debtors owe large sums of money to various parties in Eastern cities, and that their only assets consist of a small stock of hats, caps, furs, and such like, at their store, 566 State street, worth not more than $3,000. An order to show cause was made.

In the matter of George M. Wilde, a discharge was entered and issued.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed by the Court Provisional Assignee of the estate of B. J. David et al.

BANDRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Assignees in bankruptcy have made the following reports: Commercial, no change; Mutual Security, $65,491.69 on hand; Great Western, $28,152.05 on hand.

Mr. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, reports that he has compromised with Iowa stockholders on an indebtedness on stock of $15,800, at an average discount of 4 98-100 per cent.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Gould, Hume & Co., of Wisconsin, lumber dealers, yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against Thomas L. Kempster, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages, for lumber supplied and not paid for; and Marshall Harris commences similar suit against the same defendant, also for $2,000.

Judge Tree has returned from a pleasant sojourn at Saratoga, entirely recuperated, and much benefited by change and rest.

Mr. Gross, Clerk of the Circuit Court, has returned from Manitowoc, where he has been for a few days rusticating.

Jacob Johnson, owner of the schooner E. M. Portch, yesterday commenced suit in the United States District Court, admiralty side, against D. H. Holt, Uri Balcom, and James C. King, for $702.23, being the freight from Oconto, Wis., to Chicago, of 218,217 feet of lumber and 69,000 lath.

Anton, Jacob, and Lorenze Kakuska yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against John Morova and Joseph Stefek, in debt $4,000, and damages $4,000.

Gerard & Gateau, galvanized iron cornice-makers, yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for mechanic's lien on the E. A. James building, on Wabash avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, for work done, worth $762.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jacob Johnson, owner of the schooner E. M. Portch, v. D. H. Holt, Uri Balcom, and James C. King; libel, for $702.23.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Gould, Hume & Co., of Wisconsin, v. Thomas L. Kempster; assumpsit, $2,000. Marshall Harris v. Thomas L. Kempster; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,863—Frederick Ahrens v. Charles Lyndergren; trespass, $500. 44,864—Frank C. Taylor v. Charles McLaughlin; assumpsit, $800. 44, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70—Appeals. 44,871—Dorothea v. Charles Lossing; bill for divorce. 44,872—Albert Scroggs v. Sarah A. Talcott; assumpsit, $400. 44,873—Appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,318—Anton, Jacob, and Lorenze Kakuska v. John Morova and Joseph Stefek; debt, $4,000; damages, $4,000. 8,319, 20, 1, 2, 3—Appeals. 8,324—Henry Brooks v. William M. Butler, Henry H. Gage, and Joseph Pollak; bill. 8,325, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 2, 3, and 4—Appeals. 8,335—Herbert C. v. Calla R. Damon; bill for divorce, and affidavit of non-residence. 8,336—Appeal. 8,337—Fort Wayne Manufacturing Company v. Asa Lawrence and Ed E. Lawrence; assumpsit, $600. 8,338—Appeal. 8,339—John H. Gerard and Antoine Gateau; petition for mechanic's lien. 8,340—James M. Bryant v. Ashael Gage and Joseph Pollak; bill and injunction. 8,341—George S. Hubbard, Jr., v. Conrad Rincke; bill and injunction. 8,342—E. Jackson & Co. v. Henry Lowry; assumpsit, $3,000. 8,343, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—Appeals. 8,350—Johanna O'Day v. Frank Kimball, Abraham Jones, and —— Jones; replevin of twenty-three cows and one bull, valued at $700.

THE MORRISON-HESING DUEL.

The Principals Anxious to Back Out---Maj. McClure Will Fight Hesing if Morrison Refuses---Present Aspect of Affairs.

The Morrison-Hesing duel did not take place yesterday morning, as had been expected. There is some hitch in the arrangements. It is intimated that Mr. Morrison has taken compassion on Mr. Hesing's new horses, and, seeing they are good Republican animals like himself, does not like to leave them without a provider. The thing ought to drop, for after all the code is a relic of barbarism, and were it once adopted here there is no telling what fire-eating qualities our politicians might develop. To be sure it might be a good thing if one half killed the other half, but the example might have a pernicious effect on the rising generation, who will learn to shoot soon enough without establishing an educational system based on hair-triggers. There is no doubt the thing should go no further, and, truth to tell, the principals would be mighty glad to let it drop, as they are both scared, but Maj. McClure, Morrison's second, insists upon blood. He demands satisfaction. His Irish blood is up, and when the Major's blood is warmed it takes a long time to cool. He is willing his principal should be sacrificed, quite willing, and will be only too glad to facilitate his killing, or the killing of Mr. Hesing—both, if possible. The Major is a terrible fellow. He thirsts for gore. Nothing would give him greater delight than to see one or both of the principals in the death throe. He fears, however, that Morrison will back out, which he thinks unfair after the manner in which he exposed his head as the pedestal on which the apples rested while Morrison was practicing. Once or twice when Morrison was thinking how many orphans he was going to make out of Hesing's family, his hand wavered and the balls grazed the Major's head, raising the hair in three places and drawing blood from the summit of his "dome of thought." Therefore, the Major demands fight. He swears he will have a shot anyhow, and if Morrison backs out, which he very much fears, he will tackle Hesing himself. He has made a formal proposition to that effect, but Hesing's friends object; they say he is too small, too thin; that their man might as well be firing at a lamp-post as at a straight line; that it would be impossible to hit him; that he is almost invisible; that he has to put on an overcoat to make a shadow; and a man cannot be expected to fight a duel with a telescope to one eye and a pistol to the other. The Major does not care for that. Like a countryman of his on a like occasion, he is willing to chalk out his size on Hesing's body, and not count any balls that strike outside. This is eminently fair. It is hard to see how Mr. Hesing's friends can interpose obstacles to the meeting with the Major, if Mr. Morrison fails to come to time. The public sort of expect a meeting of some kind, and it would be too bad to disappoint them. Two men can be spared from our rapidly-increasing population. It is generally hoped that Hesing and Morrison will both be killed, or at least very badly wounded, and that McClure and Schaffner will fight immediately after, so that the four funerals can take place on the same day.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Matt Benner Recommended to Mayor Bond for Appointment as Fire-Marshal.

The Board of Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Cleveland in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. The following communication was received from Acting-Mayor Bond:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Esteban not having been confirmed as Fire-Marshal, it becomes necessary for me to send a new name to the Council for that position. I have no pets, and only desire the best man for the place. Your Boardghas had, and will soon have again, the control of the matter. I therefore desire your counsel in the premises, and request that you will give me your judgment and opinion as to who is the very best man for the place. It is an important appointment, and one where our citizens are all interested, and a bad appointment would work injury to the best interests of the city. If your minds are made up, I would like an answer to-day; if not, another week's delay would be better than a mistake. Very respectfully yours, L. L. BOND, Acting-Mayor.

The Board ascertained by inquiry that Mayor Bond would be at liberty later in the afternoon.

President Cleveland moved that the charge of intoxication preferred against any policeman, whether special or regular, be followed, if proven, by dismissal from the force, whether the offense be the first or not. The Board promptly agreed to this proposition, the prevailing laxity of the order with regard to intoxication being considered by Commissioner Sheridan as demoralizing in its effects.

Officer M. J. Colburn, of the Union Park Station, was before the Board, charged with maltreatment of a citizen, Alfred Smith by name. The testimony on behalf of the complainant showed that the two men were neighbors, and that, a grudge existing between them, a quarrel occurred a day or two since, during the progress of which the officer struck and kicked him. The officer pleaded provocation, and the case was continued.

Officers Hogan and Beebe were charged with conduct unbecoming officers. The charge somewhat blindly disguised conduct of the most reprehensible nature. The two fellows, in citizen's clothes, obtained beer in a saloon on July 13, and afterwards arrested the proprietor, who had yielded to their importunity only when he gave them liquor. The officers claimed that they acted upon instructions. The charges were dismissed, the officers receiving a severe reprimand for their unwarrantable conduct.

The Board then proceeded to visit and consult with Acting-Mayor Bond in reference to the Fire-Marshalship. They did so with closed doors, but through the chinks leaked out the announcement that Acting Fire-Marshal Matt Benner was unanimously recommended for the position of Fire-Marshal. Mr. Bond said he would consider the advice given him, and act as he deemed best.

The Board adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Contracts Awarded for Furnishing County Institutions with Coal and Wood.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Singer in the chair. Present, Messrs. Galloway, Lonergan, Jones, Russell, Harris, Pahlman, Herting, Ashton, Clough, and Crawford.

The Superintendent of Public Charities reported that complaints had been made of the person, whose store is at 229 Halsted street, who has the contract for delivering potatoes to the poor. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Poor House.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Public Buildings, it was ordered that $29,833 be paid to H. A. Streeter, and $15,470 to W. C. Deakman, for work on the jail and Court-House.

Authority was given the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers to buy a new wagon for the conveyance of persons to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum.

The Joint Committee which had in charge the bids for the wood and coal contracts, reported recommending the following: Wilmington Coal Mining Co., contract for soft coal delivered at the Insane Asylum, $6.40 per ton; and for soft coal to be delivered on the orders of the County Agent, $5.80. To Baker Brothers the contract for soft coal to be delivered at the jail, at $6.84; hard coal screenings at same place, $2.19; soft coal delivered at County Hospital, $6.94; hard coal, $9.45; hard coal screenings, $2.94; beech wood, $7.95 per cord; hard coal delivered at Insane Asylum, $10.95; wood to be delivered on orders, $8.

The recommendations were concurred in.

It was recommended that J. Abbott be appointed Engineer for the Jail and Criminal Court; Peter Mullin for the Insane Asylum, and George Descon for the County Hospital, their pay to be determined by the Board. The report was concurred in.

It was ordered that the road from the County Poor-House to the Village of Jefferson be graveled, the gravel to be taken from the County Farm, and loaded by the county, teaming to be done by the village of Jefferson.

The Board adjourned till to-day.

SOMETHING VERY MUCH NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What is to hinder the establishment of a continuous line of stages or cars from Thirty-first street, or from a point even further south, to Lincoln Park? We have lines nearly or quite as long from the South to the West Side. One from the South to the North Side is certainly quite as desirable and necessary, and would prove quite as profitable now or at an early day. The residents and business men in these two Divisions demand the accommodation, and it will be found that they are entirely willing to pay for it.

ENGINEER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1873.

BOGUS "HAVANAS."

Domestic Cigars Palmed Off for the Imported Article.

The Fraud Detected and Reported at the Custom-House.

The Bogus Havanas Withdrawn from the Market---A Nigger in the Fence.

The cigar trade of Chicago is enormous. Nearly all men, and some women, use tobacco in some form. Some eat it, others snuff it, and the majority smoke it. The amount of money expended on smoking material can hardly be estimated. The laboring man smokes his "dhudeen," containing cheap tobacco, and is not ashamed of either the "dhudeen" or the tobacco. In this he is correct. He makes no pretension, and prefers tobacco he can afford to cigars he cannot afford. There are many thousands, however, who smoke cigars when tobacco would do as well, and be more in keeping with their pecuniary resources; but then a "dhudeen" is not genteel, is not stylish, and any man who wants to put on style must smoke cigars. Cheap domestic cigars, made out of the weed grown in this ungenial clime, are consumed by the largest number of smokers, because the genuine Havana, with the odor of a tropical clime in every whiff, costs too much. Yet every one who smokes desires the imported article, and those who can afford it smoke nothing else. The difference in cost is a consideration even to a single smoker, and to the dealer who retails to a host of smokers, it is a consideration of large pecuniary value. In Cuba the "Havana" costs more than our domestic cigar, and, when the duty is added, the cost of the former is much greater than that of the latter. If the dealer can only evade paying the duty, or can palm off on the public a domestic for an imported article, he will in a short time make a fortune.

All this is merely introductory to the announcement that the Custom-House in this city has been agitated for several days over an alleged fraud on the Government or on the genuine dealers in imported cigars. A prominent firm which had been in the habit of paying on an average $5,000 a week duty on imported cigars, noticed that for a few months past their sales had been falling off, and could not account for the decline. Last week they were notified by one of their best customers that he could get the same brand of imported cigars at less rates from a firm of cigar dealers doing business on Randolph street. The aggrieved importers could not understand how that could be, and proceeded to investigate the matter. Examining two boxes of cigars purchased on Randolph street, they found that the cigars were a domestic product, but that they were stamped with the Government stamp as if they had been imported. One of the boxes purported to contain what is known as the "Rosa" brand, and the other what is known as the "Accepeion" brand. The Randolph street men were selling the "Rosas" at $110 per thousand, and "Accepeions" at $160 per thousand, while regular importers could not sell them less than $130 per thousand for "Rosas," and $190 for "Accepeions." How Randolph street could afford to undersell them the importers could not comprehend, so they went to the Custom-House for an explanation. They saw the gentleman who has charge of the inspection, and he retained possession of the two boxes for a day or two, but the complainants got no satisfaction until the Inspector returned the cigars and make some unsatisfactory excuse, to the effect that he could not legally proceed against the Randolph street firm. The complainants expected that he would have immediately seized and closed up the Randolph street house, but nothing of the kind was done. Suddenly, and this is the suspicious part of the case, the Randolph street people stopped selling the alleged counterfeit cigars. The question is how did they know complaint was made if they did not learn it from the Custom-House, and if they learned it from the Custom-House who told them, and why were they told. Anyway the illicit traffic has ceased, and that much good has been done, but it is legitimate to inquire if any of the Custom-House Inspectors were friends of the Randolph street folks, and in cahoots with them. Genuine dealers intimate that any firm so disposed could afford to pay well to carry on the illigitimate trade for some time.

A visit to the Custom-House revealed very little. It seems, from what was stated, that the Inspector admitted he was a friend of the Randolph street firm, but claims to have done his whole duty to the Government; that he consulted the District Attorney, who could not find a law to meet the case, and the conclusion arrived at was that a fraud had been perpetrated on the trade and the public but none on the Government. It is somewhat difficult to understand how the public and the trade could be cheated and the Government go scot free. If the public is imposed upon by the sale of domestic cigars on which there is no duty, for imported cigars on which there is a heavy duty, the Government must certainly lose.

The question next arises as to how the stamps were procured. A plausible theory is that they were steamed off genuine boxes before being torn and cancelled, and another theory is that the domestic cigars were exported to Havana and imported back again, passing the Custom-House and receiving the official indorsement of their genuineness. It is not impossible that some employe of the Government supplied the stamps, and in that way abetted the fraud. For several weeks this fraud has been going on, and a considerable sum of money must have been made out of it, and it would be well if the authorities were more careful and kept a more vigilant eye on matters of such importance.

To the Ladies.

Now opening, 500 dozen two-button kid gloves, at a great bargain; 500 pieces white Irish linen, at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; 1,000 pieces cloths and cassimeres at a saving to buyers of at least one-third their money; 500 dozen all-linen towels at 22 cents—others ask 50 cents for no better goods. Also, will open in the next few days over 1,000 cases assorted fall dry goods, all of which will be marked at corresponding low figures. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

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AT RETAIL.

China, Crockery, Glassware,
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Good, Cheap, Fine, and Beautiful.
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VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[Copy.]

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

This is to certify that Alban Edwards and William Garnett have agreed to form a limited partnership, to be conducted under the name of Alban Edwards. The general nature of the business to be transacted is clothing, furnishing goods, and piece goods, and said business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Alban Edwards is to be the general partner, and William Garnett is to be the special partner in said firm, and both of said parties now reside in the said City of Chicago. Said William Garnett has contributed to the capital stock of said firm the following described real estate in said City of Chicago: Lot 21 in the Assessor's Subdivision of Blocks 31 and 32 (except the west half of Lot 6) in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, Township 39, north Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, the same being contributed to said capital stock for the sum of $18,000—that being the cash value thereof.

Said partnership is to begin on the 25th day of August, 1873, and to end on the 1st day of September, 1874.

ABRAM EDWARDS.
WILLIAM GARNETT.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb., whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

Autumn of 1873.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

Are receiving
FIVE THOUSAND packages
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
adapted to the Fall Trade,
which makes their assortment,
in every department,
more than usually attractive,
to which the attention
of buyers is solicited.

Madison and Franklin-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

Publish This Day:

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Miriam Monfort.

A NOVEL. By Catharine A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie." 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. 55 pages. Price, $2.00.

The many admirers of Mrs. Warfield's "Household of Bouverie," which has been out of print for many years, will welcome this new work of hers, which is pronounced, by good judges, one of great interest and power. The scene is laid in Pennsylvania and Georgia, and the reader's attention is gained from the opening chapter, nor does it cease to the close of the book.

ALSO, IN PRESS:

A new edition of "The Household of Bouverie." One volume, 12mo. Price, $2.00.

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Or, LE FEU-FOLLET. By Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated with Eight Designs by Darley. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

This is the third issue of the new uniform edition of Cooper's Sea Tales, in five volumes, each volume illustrated with eight entirely new illustrations from the pencil of F. O. C. Darley.

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V.

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Monthly Part, No. 52, containing Weekly Numbers for August. Price, 50 cents.

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Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

Published This Day:

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This charming story in verse, rumored to be the work of Mr. Robert Buchanan, relates how Eureka Hart, of Maine, a rover, tiring of civilization at Drowsieville, was decoyed into the wilderness and found the "Red Rose," a beautiful Indian girl. After wearying of her and wilderness life, he returned to Drowsieville, where he found the "White Rose," pretty Phœbe Cathlom, whom he married. The Literary World says: "While in effect a lively narrative, enlivened by touches of fine humor, it contains many passages of remarkable vigor and some scenes of exquisite pathos. The freshness of its theme, its robustly-imaginative treatment, and the charm of its movement, will probably secure for it a wide reading and great popularity."

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, John Schneider and August Schmidt, under the firm name of John Schneider & Co., Nos. 61 to 67 Michigan-st., corner of Franklin in the city of Chicago, manufacturers of steam boilers, &c., is and has been dissolved. JOHN SCHNEIDER.

Nos. 61 to 67 Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hlarieha & Brede is dissolved this day by limitation. The business will be continued by J. Hinrichs & Co., who will settle all accounts due to and by the old firm. J. HINRICHS,

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873. D. BREDE.

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MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

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MRS. H. SIMONS, successor to Miss Mott, 460 Michigan-av. English, French, and German Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children.

☞ Term commences Tuesday, Sept. 9.

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CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN.

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Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 35 West Forty-seventh-st., by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

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English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 19 West Forty-Seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York, Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

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Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

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MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. HAVEN, N. Y., Lima P. O., June 26, 1873.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; ALSO Kindergarten, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. Boarders, 12. Physical and mental culture. Teaching by lecture and object, leading pupils to think and reason. Needlework, cuisinary art, etc. L. B. COLEMAN, Principal.

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RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., for misses and young ladies, reopens Sept. 8. For admission or circular, address the Principal, MRS. SARAH L. NOTT.

SAYBROOK SEMINARY, A BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies and children, Saybrook, Conn. Will open Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873. For circular and references, address the Principal, MISS ALICE L. WARNER.

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MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 2, 1873.

Congress is asked by the Italians, in convention at St. Louis, to take measures to arrest the Italian slave trade in our chief cities.

Benner has been nominated by Acting-Mayor Bond for Fire-Marshal. The Common Council have laid the nomination over for a week, despite an effort for immediate confirmation.

The Democrats of Iowa will hold no State Convention this year. An address has been issued by the State Central Committee advising the Democratic voters of the State to support the nominees and platform put forth by the Anti-Monopolists at Des Moines.

A county ticket has been put in the field by the Democrats of Montgomery County, in this State. Our correspondent, in announcing this action, states that most of the Democrats in the county will support the independent ticket nominated by the Farmers.

With one exception, all the members of the next Congress have drawn their monthly pay as allowed by law, at the advanced rates. The exceptional member is the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckle, of Ohio. He has declined to draw any of the increased pay, which, he thinks, ought to be repealed, and, to show his sincerity, makes the repeal begin at home and at once.

Portland, Oregon, has not suffered so much from the recent fire as exaggerated reports would indicate. The Mayor states that the $15,000 raised by the citizens of Portland will be enough to meet the immediate necessities of the destitute, and hence he will not need to call on San Francisco for the $18,000 offered by that city.

Amasa Walker addressed the meeting of the Boston Grange yesterday. In his opinion, the best remedy for our railroad grievances is the assumption by the Government of the entire railroad system of the country, and its operation by leases. The whole matter, he thinks, is one that can be reached only by legislative measures, and it must perforce become a political question.

The Committee on Corporations of the Board of Equalization show no intention of overlooking the capital stock of corporations in determining their assessable property, although most of the counties have omitted to make any return of this species of property. If other means fail for ascertaining the value of the stock of corporations in Cook County, the Committee will have recourse to the records in the office of the Secretary of State.

The meeting of the Farmers of Bureau County at Princeton, Ill., yesterday, to make independent nominations for county officers, was the largest and most respectable county convention ever held in that place. There were 311 delegates present, most of them Republicans. Perhaps the most significant action taken was the adoption of a special resolution demanding the immediate repeal of not only the duties on iron, salt, and the like, but every tariff duty not levied for revenue only.

In the official report of the investigation of the Wawasset disaster, the Commission say they do not believe the statement of its officers that all that was possible to save the lives of passengers was done. Their first thought seem to have been to save the boat. The women and children on board were deserted in the hour of their direst peril. There was no discipline of any sort, and neither passengers nor crew had any instructions as to the use of the fire-extinguishing or life-saving apparatus. The engineer is deprived of his license, and the prosecution is recommended of the Steamboat Company, and of Capt. Wood and his Mate.

Cartagena may possibly be the scene of a naval engagement bet ween the British and the insurgents. The latter have warned Rear-Admiral Yelverton, that if he takes out of the harbor the two Spanish iron-clads he has seized, they will fire on him. In reply, he has given the insurgents two days to reconsider their belligerent message, at the end of which time he will take the iron-clads away. The vessels of the two disputants lie broadside on towards each other with all port-holes open. Meanwhile, the insurgents seek to compromise, by allowing the removal of the iron-clads on condition they be taken to Gibraltar and be not surrendered to the Spanish Government.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, in his opening speech in the present campaign, denounced the salary-grab law as a robbery so glaring that its repeal, both as respects the back-pay and the pay for the present Congress, beginning in March last, could alone satisfy the people. The result is that none of the Republican members of Congress who received the back-pay, nor who have been receiving their $625 per month since March last for services hereafter to be rendered, can consistently speak at the same meetings with the Governor, who is, therefore, canvassing the State alone. No salary-grabber will, this year or the next, be permitted to speak at any political meeting without encountering such popular opposition as will render the task extremely disagreeable. Of the twenty-one members of Congress and Senators from Ohio, all have either taken the back-pay, or are now receiving the increased pay in advance, and the public fail to see any difference between the two.

The Republican State Committee of Iowa make official announcement that Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, will not make any speeches in that State, and the appointments heretofore announced for him have been canceled. It will be remembered that some of the Iowa Republican papers protested against Senator Logan crossing the river to make speeches in that State so long as he retained his back-pay, and we suppose the Senator promply resented the insult by refusing the invitations of the State Committee. Senator Wright, of Iowa, is in the same position as Senator Morton was before his recent letter returning the money to the Treasury; that is, Senator Wright has not drawn the money, nor has he returned it, and there are strong objections to his being allowed to speak, even in his own State, until he has sent the money to the Treasury.

The bond forgeries in New York grow more formidable every day. It is now believed that $1,000,000 worth of false securities have been put on the market by the counterfeiting gang. Their operations in New York Central, with regard to which there was at first so much alarm, are insignificant, amounting to only $92,000, but large amounts of forged New Jersey Central, New York, Buffalo & Erie, Western Union Telegraph, and New York and Boston bonds are said to have been successfully palmed off by them on the public. They have done their work very expertly. A broker to whom $10,000 worth of their New York, Buffalo & Erie bonds were offered, took them to Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the Erie Railway office, and was assured by them that they were genuine. The forgers did not limit themselves to New York, but have been operating on the London market.

ANTI-MONOPOLY IN WISCONSIN.

A call has been issued in Wisconsin for a Liberal and Democratic Convention to meet on the 24th of September to nominate a ticket for State officers. The call in terms embraces all persons desiring Reform. We suggest to these Reformers in Wisconsin that they have it in their power to give the people a striking evidence of their sincerity, and that they do not merely propose to put in nomination one set of office-seekers against another set. The Republican Convention nominated for Governor the Hon. C. C. Washburn. This nomination was not made from any affection for the Governor, but because the Convention dared not do otherwise. Gov. Washburn has shown his complete independence of politicians and party. He has been bold and fearless in his administration; unawed by clamor, he has resolutely opposed everything that looked like dishonesty. That he is conscientiously and fearlessly opposed to monopoly in every form is beyond all question. He is no new convert. He fought Credit Mobilier almost single-handed. He opposed that fraud when his associates in Congress were drawing their dividends from Oakes Ames, and having their corruption recorded in his memorandum-book. His honesty is not limited by his party allegiance. His hostility to monopoly has always been consistent. His firmness and devotion to public interests are well known. Every man in Wisconsin knows Gov. Washburn, and every man knows that he ought to be elected Governor. If the whole State were searched, there could not be found another who possesses the public confidence to such an extent, and no man more worthy of that confidence on all questions concerning the reform of abuses and the restoration of honest Government. Under these circumstances, why should not the Reform Convention of the 24th, if its only purpose be to secure the election of Reformers, nominate Gov. Washburn for Governor? Could they more gracefully recognize the inflexible integrity of the man, or more clearly show that they seek reform alone, and are not influenced by party feelings? The election of such a well-known Anti-Monopolist as Gov. Washburn by the unanimous vote of the State would be the most effectual reform demonstration that could be made.

The Republicans, however, anticipating Gov. Washburn's election to the United States Senate before the expiration of his term as Governor, have nominated for Lieutenant-Governor a gentleman who is, perhaps, of a different character,—who is at least not known to be a Reformer, nor an opponent of monopoly, nor in any way identified with the people in their struggle with the corporations whose baleful influence has been felt as strongly in Wisconsin as in any part of the country. If the Reform Convention really mean reform, let them show that they deserve it by nominating Gov. Washburn for Governor, and some real, *bona fide* farmer for Lieutenant-Governor, and let them make the fight for reform upon the record and character of the two candidates for this latter office. The strength of the Republican ticket is in Gov. Washburn's name. He is expected to carry the "party" and all the railroad agents and stipendaries who have been placed on the ticket with him. Let the Reformers deprive the Republicans of the advantage of this fraud by placing Washburn on their ticket, followed by the names of unquestioned Reformers for all the other offices. It is useless to attempt to defeat Gov. Washburn, and it would be bad policy to do so even if it could be done. An attempt to defeat him will be justly regarded as a direct war upon one of the ablest friends of reform in the country, and will be as justly resented by the people at the polls. If the Convention shall decide to make war against Washburn, the result of the election can easily be foretold, and, in the knowledge of what that result will be, it may in such case be asked why the Convention was called at all.

THE CORRUPT USE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is just now engaged in a frantic effort to induce that portion of the people of Ohio which once belonged to the Democratic party to "rally" in October next and vote the Democratic ticket. The same paper complains that, while the Democrats are preparing to exhibit their strength at the polls, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of the late Confederacy, by a most inopportune speech, had contributed greatly to assist the Republicans. The complaint is thus set forth:

> Before the War, Davis was a man of action rather than words. He was reticent and said little. But since the War he has become garrulous, and embraces every opportunity to injure the Constitutional party of the North, and to assist the Republicans. Davis is an old personal friend of Grant. When, after the Mexican War, Grant was tried by a court-martial for various offenses and condemned to be dismissed from the service, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, overruled the sentence, and allowed Grant to honorably resign. To the influence of Grant in his favor during the early days of Andrew Johnson's Administration, when Johnson was calling for blood, the preservation of Davis' life is generally attributed. It may be that he makes these annual speeches from gratitude to Grant, but even this is no excuse for him.

Upon the assumption that there is an actual struggle between the Republican and Democratic parties for the establishment of opposing principles and policies, and that in such a contest Jeff Davis has sought to blacken the character of one party in order to make the other by comparison less objectionable, then his conduct might be regarded as a stab in the back. The *Enquirer* complains just as if this were the case, and just as if it were not notorious to all men that there is no possible political difference between the two parties, and that the Democratic organization has no other purpose in Ohio or anywhere else than to keep the Republican party in office, by confining the popular choice to that party or something worse. If Mr. Jeff Davis, as the *Enquirer* charges, parades the ghost of the Confederacy once a year to serve Gen. Grant, he does no worse than the whole Democratic party does every year for the same purpose. The allegation that Davis is actuated by personal gratitude for Grant's interposition to save his life, even if true, is in no way dishonorable; he acts and speaks for himself, and seeks to control and influence no other persons. But how is it with the managers of the Democratic party? They run their machine, and boast that it is the same old, rotten, corrupt, and offensive concern which the American people have so long and so repeatedly declared to be too pestilential to be any longer tolerated. These managers will not smash that machine, and let the Democratic masses make new affiliations and new organizations. They keep up the "Democratic party" in the interest of the few Democrats who get elected to Congress, and who are admitted to a share in the corruptions of that body with their Republican partners. There has been no swindle, robbery, or job perpetrated or attempted in Congress during the last six years in which there have not been Democrats admitted to full co-operation. The object of this has been a double one: First, to arrest opposition and silence investigation and exposure; and, second, to furnish the Republican party, in case exposure was made, with the truthful declaration set forth in all their resolutions of this year, "that corruption in Congress was confined to no party, but the bad men of both parties were equally guilty." The Democrats who represent "pocket districts" have endeared themselves to the Republican majority. They are always willing to divide the responsibility of any measure, for a consideration, with the Republicans. Let the history of the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Secor case, the Fort Snelling job, the salary-grab, and the long list of subsidy measures be examined, and the direct complicity of Democrats in all these things will be established. Democrats in Congress are all-powerful with the various departments, especially in an age when investigations are possible and whitewashing is indispensable. It is the old case of the plaintiff in a law-suit employing counsel for the defendant to "concede" away the case of the latter. The Democratic party, considering the managers as the "party," have a better chance at the division of plunder than they would have if there was no Republican party. They are precisely like those detectives and policemen who share with the burglars and thieves at whose acts they connive. In point of official integrity, the Democrats in office are even more corrupt than the members who compose the majority. To destroy the Democratic organization would be to destroy the Republican party, which exists only as an antagonism to something worse. In the downfall of both parties and the organization of new parties, these old, corrupt, and designing traffickers, who have come down from a past generation of dishonest official life, would fall into oblivion. To escape such a fate, the Republicans require an annual parade of their Democratic allies under their old, dishonored flags, that the people may be terrified from making a change. The only purpose the Democratic party accomplishes at present is to prevent the people rejecting the Republicans; and, for this service, such Democrats as can manage to get elected in isolated localities are liberally rewarded by being admitted to a proportionate share in the plunder which office affords.

MOSBY'S LAST RAID.

It is related that a missionary once converted a Fiji Island woman, who promised to be a bright and shining light. She was to all appearances a devoted adherent of the cause. She attended religious services regularly, and became a zealous propagandist. She labored side by side with the missionaries in inducing other Fiji Islanders to turn from the error of their ways, to give up cannibalism and other eccentric forms of eating, and to take a pew in church. The worthy missionary was rejoiced at the conquest he had made, and wrote home glowing letters concerning the spread of the truth in the islands of the sea. One day, however, it became necessary for the Fij convert to die, and, as she lay upon her death-bed, the good old missionary came to see her. He inquired concerning her temporal and spiritual condition, and, although the woman replied that all was well, there was something in her manner which indicated that there was something wanting to make her completely happy. He determined to find out what it was, and, if possible, obtain it for her. Accordingly, he asked her if there was not something lacking which would complete her happiness. The eyes of the dying woman brightened as she replied that she should die contented if she only had a little finger to pick. The good old missionary was utterly dumbfounded at the manner in which his Fiji convert had backslidden and fallen from grace. The ruling passion was still strong in death.

It strikes us that the case of Mosby is analogous to that of the Fiji woman. During the War Mosby was a guerrilla. He obtained considerable notoriety for his bushwhacking propensities. In fact, his name became coupled with ideal deeds of daring and fictitious battles, and his reputation spread far and wide as did that of the Jayhawkers of Kansas and the rough-riders of the Southwest. Since the War, however, it has been developed that Mosby was little else than a common-place tramp, who made valiant predatory excursions upon hen-coops and pig-pens, little caring whether they were Union or Confederate chickens, or whether the pigs had taken the iron-clad oath. His objective point was nowhere in particular, and his objective result was loot. He fought valiantly with pickets, and he drove herds of cattle before him in precipitate haste and deadly terror. He foraged upon corn-cribs and he subsisted upon farmers, whether they adhered to the Star-Spangled or the Confederate flag. He neither fought, bled, nor died, and yet he managed to acquire considerable reputation as a hero. Since the close of the War he has managed to live and thrive upon his reputation, and to obtain more or less political influence. When the Administration party came to reconstruct the South, it found Mosby among the assets of the institution, and accepted him as a first-class article, at first cost and without question. The Administration opened wide its paternal arms, and embraced the bushwhacker and saluted him on both cheeks. The fatted calf was killed, and the paternal mansion was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the return of the prodigal son. The ninety-and-nine faithful ones who had not wandered away grumbled some, but it was of no avail. The bushwhacker had the best in the house, and unlimited permission to range at his own sweet will, without let or hindrance. Nothing could better suit a bushwhacker. Then the Administration, having accepted its convert, vaunted itself upon him, and held him up as an example to the South, and made some plaintive appeals to the ex-Confederates to follow the example of this illustrious chieftain, and return to their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. The new convert, like the Fiji woman, made a great show of zeal, and became a propagandist. He took to the stump, and preached the doctrines of the Administration, and, upon one occasion, even advocated Cæsarism. His devotion was so great, and led him to such extremes of zeal, that he was the first to nominate Grant for a third term. At last, however, there came a time when the ruling passion returned. Then Mosby began to bushwhack. Having unlimited permission to do as he pleased, he availed himself of it. He gathered in all the fat offices he could find lying about the White House. He ravaged the Treasury and Interior and Revenue Departments, and loaded himself with patronage. He got appointed Head Steward and Purveyor for Virginia, and Dictator for all the rest of the South. When he had got all the plunder he could carry, the ungrateful bushwhacker made off as fast as he could to his friends, the Virginia Conservatives, and now there is not only weeping and wailing, but cursing and gnashing of teeth, in the camps of the Administration, and "political guerrilla," and "ungrateful gorilla," and "unprincipled bushwhacker," now take the place of the endearing epithets which the party organs were wont to bestow upon Mosby. We doubt whether there will be much sympathy wasted upon the Administration. We doubt even whether the bushwhacker is to blame for his course. Having got inside the Republican camp and witnessed nothing but plunder and corruption going on all around him, we are not surprised that he should follow the prevailing fashion—take all he could carry and quit.

The New York *Mining and Engineering Journal* is responsible for the statement that the material for a stone monument at Georgetown, Colorado, to mark an astronomical station of Lieut. Wheeler's survey, was brought all the way from Maine. As Lieut. Wheeler must have several more astronomical stations marked in the West, it becomes an interesting question to know whether the stone is to be hauled from Maine every time; also, what particular necessity there is for hauling stone from Maine, thousands of miles away, into a country full of stone. The stone which was brought from Maine is said to be a poor quality of sandstone, whereupon the Salt Lake *Tribune* says: "Even if poor sandstone is imperatively required, there are a few hundred thousand square miles of it in the Territories."

Several small storms are brewing at present in the English Church, which may yet combine and raise a furious tempest. One of these little storms is just now raging upon the subject of a *baldacchino* in one of the London churches. The *baldacchino* is a canopy over the altar, which may be more or less gorgeous. The Ritualists or High Church party have made an application to the Bishop of London, and he has gravely referred it to the Assessor, and the Assessor has had a long and solemn sitting over it, but no decision has yet been reached. It is asserted that if the decision is made in favor of the Ritualists, there will be a general and very bitter row, which may end in fisticuffs. In the meantime, while these zealous Churchmen are fighting over a miserable piece of ornamental trumpery, what becomes of the sinners?

The little Republic of Switzerland, which has reposed so tranquilly in the Alps for the last half century, unmindful of the great wars which have been waged all around it, is at last impressed with the necessity of arming itself with the view to future contingencies. The Government has commenced reorganizing the army and fortifying more strongly its strategetically-important places. The alliances which have lately been made have alarmed the Government, and it is now firmly believed that the next war upon which armed Europe will enter will have for its theatre Switzerland or its immediate vicinity. In this event, the Mountain Republic will be prepared to defend itself. Although the antiquarians have taken away her Tell, the old spirit still remains there.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

In Wisconsin a good many Republicans are inclined to be free-spoken on the ticket nominated for them at Madison last week, and the *State Journal* is moved, therefore, to apply the party whip, gently at first, for the animals are not well in hand. It says:

> The only question to decide, when a ticket is put into the field, is, as to whether the candidates are reasonably fit for the discharge of the duties of the positions for which they are nominated. If they are, they should receive the *cordial*, not the *reluctant*, support of the members of their party. This support should be free from growling about this thing and that.

The "growling about this thing and that," in Wisconsin, would likely be portentous were it not that the Democratic scarecrow is to be timely produced on the scene.

—In Iowa, where the Democratic scarecrow is laid beyond even the power of Administration hands to raise it again, the people talk in this way:

> We, the people of Mills County in mass convention assembled, irrespective of past political differences or associations, recognizing the fact that our past political associations have failed to secure justice to the people, and despairing of effecting an adequate reform in our county through their agency, ... declare against the infallibility of party; that when Caucus or convention fails to present fit candidates for office it is the high privilege as well as the bounden duty of all good citizens to withhold their votes from such candidates, and, regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official position.

And at Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 30:

> *Resolved*, That, in the corrupt Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary-swindle and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles by which *Democratic and Republican* Legislators, Congressmen and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action, and the importance of united effort, and cordiality invite all men of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

—At Monroe, Wis., Aug. 30, an Independent Convention nominated candidates for the Wisconsin Legislature, and adopted a declaration cutting loose from both the old political parties.

—If Republican pap-fed organs view this movement with alarm, no less do pap-fed organs of the "pure Democracy," in localities where Democracy pays. The Jersey County (Ill.) *Democrat* says:

> The Republican and Democratic parties were not made for Father Grimes and English's amusement; and yet these two Rip Van Winkle pseudo-politicians arise out of their sleep, rub their eyes, look around about them, and swear by their beards that "things have progressed," and that political parties and politics are "played out," and that the country is ruined unless such former politicians as themselves are allowed to start a "new party,"—having for its principles "no politics." . . . No government ever yet existed without parties. Parties are the exponents of principles,—and governments are founded on principles.

—In Democratic counties in this State, Republicans manifest a very cheerful activity in abandoning their own party and joining with the Farmers, irrespective of party, to nominate county officers and clean out the Democratic Court-House cliques. We are glad to see it, and we hope in every such county the Farmers' tickets will be elected, and in every county where the Democrats put a ticket in the field against the Farmers' ticket, we hope the Democrats will be beaten. A Democratic Court-House clique is as bad as a Republican Court-House clique, and we want to see all such rings broken, no matter whether they are Democratic or Republican. If there ever was a time for the people to resume control of their own Government and extinguish the corrupt rings which have usurped authority and made the people their servants, that time is now.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—In a single town of this (LaSalle) county over a hundred "prominent Republicans" have joined the farmers' movement. Other Republican "boots stick out quite as plainly" all over the country. As the Farmers' party can't well amount to much unless it gains accessions from old parties, all having belonged to one or the other of them heretofore, we fail to see anything particularly horrifying in the fact that it is being joined in scores and thousands everywhere by former Democrats as well as Republicans. In our unsophisticated way, we have been inclined to look upon such facts as decidedly encouraging to the farmers at least, however "horrifying" it may be to the adherents of the decaying old hulk called the Republican party.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—A hide-bound Republican objects, in the Aurora *Herald*, to the new party of reform, because, he says, it is founded on a single principle—opposition to monopolies. "Any party riding into power on a single principle, as soon as it reaches the goal,—the Capitol at Washington,—finds itself face to face with other questions and difficulties of vital consequence, for which it is not prepared, and concerning which a definition of its position is inexorably demanded, and then comes the hour of *smash*." To which the editor of the *Herald* pointedly retorts:

> The Republican party when organized had but "a single principle:" No more Slave States. It succeeded in establishing this; it was successful in carrying on a great war which grew out of this question, and now it "finds itself face to face with other questions, and difficulties of vital consequence" for which it is not prepared, and, according to our critic, now "comes the hour of smash."

—Every abuse of which the farmers justly complain has grown up during the last twelve years, or since the Republican party came into power; and all the efforts that party has made during all this time to correct any of these abuses have been in the shape of promises.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The Republican party is not a party of sects or classes, but it is the true friend of manufacturers, farmers, merchants, rich men and poor men, black men and white men, producers and consumers.—*Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Eliminate from the party its complicated system of monopolies, abuses, and steals, and there is nothing left of it. What strength would the Republican party have in New England and Pennsylvania, but for its support by the tariff monopolists; or in New York and the great financial centres, but its support by the bank monopolists; or in Central New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, but for its support by the salt, lumber, iron, and copper monopolists; or among the railroad thieves everywhere, but for its support by the Credit Mobilier rings and railroad land-grabbers from Wall street to San Francisco; or in the South, but for its support from the carpet-baggers, scalawags, and robbers from Casey and Kellogg down.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—If anything were needed to prove the fact that the Democratic party is a double-faced organization, the recent conventions of the party held in Ohio and Pennsylvania would furnish conclusive evidence to all the doubters. The Ohio Democrats adopted a platform containing a plank deprecating a protective tariff; the Pennsylvania Democrats adopted the platform of their Ohio brothers with the exception of the anti-protection plank, which they struck out. This is Democracy. In "protection" localities, the party advocates protection; in Free-Trade communities, it advocates Free-Trade, and, as a National organization, it is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl on the tariff question, and has pronounced for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The question is Will the people allow themselves to be governed and controlled by a set of unprincipled, cut-throat politicians, or will they free the Government from tyrannical and profligate rule.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—The farmers' movement, and the determination to put a straight Farmers' ticket in the field, is daily gaining ground, and accessions are being made to the ranks of the Farmers' party almost unsought. This is always the way with a successful movement. In the very nature of things it will grow. Every day more or less farmers become convinced that what is worth working for, and advocating, is worth voting for.—*Toulon (Ill.) New Era.*

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (organ) says:

> The discovery of the fact that the Brooklyn city treasurer has been robbed of more than $200,000 by the Deputy Treasurer and certain other officials, will enable the New York *Herald* and the *Sun* to rest for a while from the work of denouncing "Ring rascalities" in Philadelphia.

Why so; the spread of an evil is no reason for "silence" about it; quite the contrary. If the officers of the law in New York combine to hush up the robbery, and, after a year, it still remains unexplained, and the thieves are not prosecuted, it will be a parallel case to that which happened here, with this addition, that the City Treasurer, who has neither explained the theft, nor made good the loss, nor prosecuted the thieves, is renominated by the "Ring" for the office which he thus fills to their entire satisfaction.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—The Republican party indorses a President who, for $100,000, signed a bill that took $1,000,000 from the Treasury,—a bill that was begotten in avarice, enacted in iniquity, signed in dishonor, and carried out in disgrace. The President is tainted with $100,000 worth of this disgrace.—*Taylorville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The President publicly proclaimed that his re-election was an indorsement of his acts; and Congress, with the stigma of Credit Mobilier, a steal of such unparalleled magnitude as to astound belief, fully established, plundered the Treasury by an increase of $100,000 to the President's salary, and $5,000 to each Congressman! The President, of course, had no hesitation in signing this extra draw on 15-cent corn, as the farmers had so recently walked up to the polls and indorsed his prior acts of a similar character. This is the class of reforms "in the party" that the people may expect as long as they indorse the same at the ballot-box, by voting the Republican ticket.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—Two papers in Washington are rivals in the ambition of being called by the Democrats the "organ" of the Administration, and the defenders of back-pay. So they strive to outdo each other in sustaining the salary-grab, and nominating Grant for a third term. The Washington *Republican* has a three-column article in favor of Grant's nomination three years hence for a third term. We agree with the Boston *Globe* that the only way the other paper there can get ahead of the *Republican* is to print a four-column article nominating Grant for the fourth term.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—Everybody has been supposing that, when the back-pay of Congressmen is "covered" into the Treasury, it becomes the property of the United States, beyond all legal reclamation, but Gen. Spinner, who ought to be good authority on the subject, affirms not. He says that, as no consideration for the money is given, its payment is null, and it is still subject to the claim of the payer.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

As soon as Morton heard of this decision of Spinner, he wrote to the Clerk of the Senate to return his back pay into the Treasury.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—We state that Fernando Wood has not been, nor will he be, invited to speak in Ohio during the canvass. The Democracy of Ohio are not compelled, as is the Republican party, to send out of the State for speakers, as they have an abundance of material of their own to show up the Credit Mobiliers and salary-grabbers of the Republican party.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—Harlan is also posted by the Republican State Committee for speeches in Iowa. He is to make one speech right under the *Hawk-Eye's* nose, at Mount Pleasant. He, too, has drawn the back-pay. If the stewardship of the *Hawk-Eye* extends to Council Bluffs, it certainly extends to Mount Pleasant.—*DesMoines Register.*

—The Democrats of Pennsylvania, seized by a sudden impulse of honest indignation regarding the back-pay steal, have rebuked several Congressmen of their party from that State for having received and kept the money. Inasmuch as the Democracy in Congress is equally responsible with a minority of the Republican members for this outrage, these demonstrations are significant. They show that the people are on the alert, and are watchful of their interests. But it is still more significant that the Democratic Convention in Virginia did not even attempt to criticise the course of its Representatives in this matter, although every one of them voted for and pocketed the back-pay.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

—All honest Democrats will regret to learn that Congressman Niblack has yielded to the seductive influence of the $5,000 back pay. . . . We, in common with honest Democrats of the entire State, will bid the dishonored William E. Niblack a lasting adieu. He has erected his own political tombstone, and the people will see that he is duly prepared for an early and lasting burial.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

—We insist that a direct, square issue be made next winter with every member of Congress who does not vote for the repeal of the Salary bill. Let the concentrated wrath of a justly indignant people hurl them ignominiously from public life, and make examples of them for coming time. It would do very much for the purity and integrity of the public service.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—From Republican papers we hear nothing about Grant's part in the steal. While Congressmen who are beyond the reach of the people, at present, are denounced; the man to whom, of all others, they look for protection in times of such raids as this on the Treasury is applauded, many of the Republican papers claiming that Grant is giving us a "patriotic and successful administration."—*Juneau (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The Merrimac (Mass.) *Journal* asks the Republicans who complain so loudly of the "salary-grab" the following question:

> If the "salary-grab" be a moral offense, why do not its opponents either join the Democratic party, or, in love of political purity, form a new party? Why do they not call a public convention and denounce all who voted for the "grab" and all who received it—for the receiver is as bad as the thief—from President Grant down?

A new party is forming out West, friend *Journal*, for admission to which no "grabbers" need apply.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—It is clear enough that the people ought to tie the hands of their Congressmen so that they would no longer have this "grab" temptation before them. If it is right for Congressmen to fix their own compensation, let us have the right extended, and let clerks, and printers, and schoolteachers, and farm-hands, have, also, the adjustment of their own pay.—"*Buckeye*," in *Toledo Blade.*

PERSONAL.

H. S. Bishop, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

J. M. Harney, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner House.

B. S. Perry, of Boston, is at the Sherman House.

A. H. Plaut, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner House.

A. A. Harney, of San Francisco, is at the Gardner House.

B. M. Farrar, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Jacinto Frisos, of Porto Rico, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

S. S. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. C. J. French, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. C. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. R. J. Oglesby, of Decatur, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. E. A. Storrs, of New York, formerly of this city, is at the Gardner House.

Gen. Henry Heath, Commissary-General of Subsistence for the State of New York, on the Staff of Gov. Dix, is a guest at the Sherman House.

Mr. C. N. Gilmore, the very popular conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, has been on a trip to the East with his family. He returned yesterday, and is again at his post.

W. G. Purdy, Cashier of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, returned Saturday from an extended tour through the East, where he has been spending his vacation.

Mr. J. C. McMullen, the Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, has returned from St. Louis, where he has been transacting some business for his Company.

Hon. J. D. Crabtree, of Dixon; Gen. John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, St. Louis; Col. H. J. Noble, of Dixon; Lawrence P. Barrett, the tragedian, and the "Girards," are at the West Side Briggs House.

Mr. Sam Parker, one of the brilliant clerks of the Pacific Hotel, is about to be married. The fair one lives in Boston, and Mr. Parker is about to start for that city, where, the nuptials being duly celebrated, the happy pair will return to the metropolis of creation.

Lieut. C. L. Hooper, U. S. R. S., attached to the cutter Fessenden, at Detroit, was married to Miss Lottie Hoag, of Oakland, Cal., at the Sherman House, last evening, by the Rev. J. E. Forrester. The happy young couple departed at 9 o'clock on a bridal trip to Buffalo on the steamer Japan.

It is Congressman Thomas J. Cason, of Indiana, and not Congressman J. A. Kasson, of Iowa, who has purchased a residence on Capitol Hill, at Washington.

D. W. Swigart, of Bucyrus, has resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, and V. B. Horton, of Pomeroy, Ohio, has been elected to succeed him.

An exchange remarks that, as Senator Mitchell's name was Hipple when he married his present wife, she also should apply to the Legislature, for it doesn't look well for Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Hipple to be living together as man and wife.

Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, has been taken from Sing Sing Prison to the Auburn Lunatic Asylum. She is hopelessly insane. She has served eighteen and a half years of a life sentence in the prison. Her insanity is of a mild type.

The Rev. Dr. Spring, who died last week, had been separated from his young wife in consequence of differences in money matters. She died ten days before him, and was buried from the house of one of her own relatives. He was buried from his own house and church, and neither had seen the other for a long time.

The Rev. John Levington, a well-known M. E. minister of a decided anti-Masonic turn of mind, has been notified by his Presiding Elder, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Pilcher, that complaints have been made, and charges will be preferred against him, at the next session of the Detroit Conference, for falsehood and defamation, based on communications of his published in a paper called the *Methodist Free Press*.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Not long ago Robert J. Alcorn, a nephew of Senator Alcorn, but opposed to Ames, was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi. He had scarcely begun the duties of his office when he received the following telegram:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1873.
>
> *To the Hon. Robert J. Alcorn:*
>
> You are represented here as having supported the Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election. Is this a fact? GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Mr. Alcorn replied that he had supported Greeley, but did it on Republican principles and without having wavered in his Republicanism. He heard nothing further from Washington until a few days since, when he received formal notice of suspension from office, and information that a carpet-bagger named Leroy Brown was his successor.

Frederick the Great's Uniform.

A curious story comes from Prussia. According to old customs the uniform in which Frederick the Great died became the property of his valet, and was preserved in the inheritor's family up to a few weeks ago, when, the head of that family dying, the heirs resolved to convert it into money. It was disposed of for 150 thalers to a dealer in old clothes, who soon met with a patriotic admirer of historical relics, who invested 500 thalers in the suit. The next purchaser was an Englishman, who ventured the comparatively high price of 8,000 thalers (£1,200) as a speculation, hoping to realize as much as £3,000 by reselling it to a Prince of the reigning house in Prussia who was anxious to possess himself of the uniform, but the price alarmed him. The purchaser, it is said, has shipped the interesting garments to the United States, where he believes he will obtain even a higher price than that asked of the great King's descendant.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The raid made by the police on Hankins, the shirt-man, resulted in the confiscation of several chips, etc., and the fining of several men $10 each and costs.

A runaway team, belonging to Col. F. F. Taylor, collided yesterday with a grocery-wagon, threw out the owner of the latter, Theodore Locklin, and caused him rather serious injuries on the hip and arm.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Hospital, corner of Paulina and Adams streets.

The Fire Commissioners bitterly complain that from Salt to Lime street, on Archer avenue, there is nothing in the shape of a hydrant, although they have begged for relief for three years.

Several pretty serious runaway accidents are reported by the police as resulting from the leaving of horses standing unhitched in the street. A few arrests of parties infringing upon the by-law providing for the hitching of horses would do some good.

The corner-stone of the Oak Park M. E. Church will be laid this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. O. Peck will deliver the address. Trains leave the Wells street station for Oak Park at 3:45, and leave Oak Park on return at 6:17. All friends are cordially invited.

John Wilder, Charles Long, and Frederick Pritz got up a private riot, and, amongst them, went for a pound of Fitchoff Anderson's flesh. They all played *Shylock* so well that Judge Kaufman had some difficul

WASHINGTON.

Movement of Eastern Bankers Against the Compulsory Reserve.

Jealousies in the Civil-Service Commission.

Col. Mosby Alleged to Have Been an Office-Broker.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The prospects of the possibility of financial stringency in New York have caused representations to be made here, which show that a good many Eastern banking officers favor an amendment to the National Banking act, to such an extent that the banks will not be compelled to keep an arbitrary reserve of 25 per cent of their circulation and deposits, but that the amount of the reserve shall be left to the judgment of bank officers. It is maintained that the bankers would be better able to prevent the locking up of currency, and would keep their banks in an equally strong and safe condition, if they were not compelled by law to keep the present arbitrary reserve of 25 per cent.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

There is not entire harmony in the Civil Service Commission. Dorman B. Eaton, the successor of George W. Curtis, has incurred the personal ill-will of some of the other members of the Commission, who entertain the opinion that they are entitled to at least as much consideration as himself. The other Commissioners are represented to have said that Mr. Eaton is not justified in his attempts to assume both the mantle and the reputation of Mr. Curtis, for labors for which the other Commissioners are chiefly entitled to credit.

INEQUALITY OF SALARIES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the next Congress will be called to some great inequalities in the salaries of officers in the civil service. The salaries of the Bureau officers of the higher grades, in the Post-Office Department, were not made equal to the salaries of officers holding similar positions in the other Departments, and the friends of the former intimate that they will make an attempt to secure a corresponding increase of salary. Some of the Postmasters in the large cities also complain that the salaries of their offices are very disproportionate to the sums paid in some of the smaller cities. The Postmaster at New York receives $4,000 per year, and he is required to give bonds of half a million dollars, while the Postmasters in many smaller cities, where the labor is light and the bonded responsibility small, receive the same compensation.

COMPENSATION OF RAILROADS UNDER THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

The returns from the railroad companies, so far as they have been made, since July 1, indicates that the compensation of the railroads under the new postal law will be very considerably increased. The new law gives them compensation according to the weight of the mails, the distance run, and facilities offered. The increased compensation does not arise from an increase in the amount of mail matter carried, but from a more equitable adjustment of the rate of compensation to the services rendered. At the same time, the railroads maintain that they are still insufficiently paid, and, in case the report of the Senate Select Committee should be adverse to their interests, it is understood that they will make a formidable combination to secure an increased amount of pay. The railroad companies maintain that they are not paid as much now for carrying mails as they were twenty years ago, notwithstanding the fact that they have been induced to build postal-cars for the accommodation of postal-clerks and special agents of the Government, to whom they are obliged to furnish free transportation. They argue that they receive less for the transportation of the mails than they do for the very lowest class of freight, which requires no care, and is transported without an agent to watch it.

MARINE AND NAVAL HOSPITAL SERVICE.

It is expected that the Navy Department, in the next Congress, will attempt to procure the passage of a bill placing the Marine Hospital service of the United States under the control of that department. The reason assigned is the desire of the Department to create more land stations for the naval surgeons. The naval hospitals are now maintained at a very great expense, the cost being much greater in proportion than that of the Marine Hospital service, which is under the management of civilians. In many places the naval hospitals are located adjacent to the United States Marine Hospitals, when one of the hospitals is adequate for the necessities of the service. At Key West, Florida, there is a naval vessel, the Pawnee, fitted up as a hospital, and maintained at an enormous cost, for the treatment of about twelve sick seamen, while on the land, at the same port, there is a United States Marine Hospital, in fine condition, also supported by the Government, and capable of taking care of all naval patients.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The public debt statement for September is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,269,858,650
Five per cent bonds	464,562,300
Total coin bonds	$1,734,420,950
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	12,962,730
Legal tender notes	356,079,977
Certificates of deposit	29,240,000
Fractional currency	44,889,591
Coin certificates	44,493,000
Total without interest	477,702,529
Total debt	2,230,706,209
Total interest	29,485,639
Cash in Treasury—Coin	87,170,846
Currency	13,963,690
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits, as provided by law	32,940,000
Total in Treasury	$ 131,494,537
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,140,695,365
Decrease during month	6,752,829
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding	64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	6,346,235
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,422,111
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,025,874

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Emory P. Beauchamp, of Indiana, United States Consul at Aix La Chapelle; and Taylor Bradley, of Nebraska, Indian Agent for the Winnebago Agency.

THE WISCONSIN PINE LANDS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in expectation of the report of the Agent sent to investigate the matters growing out of the alleged Stockbridge and Munsee pine-land frauds in Wisconsin. By the advice of the Commissioner, Secretary Delano sent an Agent a month ago to ascertain the facts and report to the Interior Department. It is the intention of the Department to break up all the old Indian rings, and it is probable that recommendations will be made to the approaching Congress for a complete overhauling of the present system of conducting these affairs.

THE MODOCS.

It is asserted at the War Department that the President has expressed his determination not to revoke his approval of the death warrants of the Modocs on any consideration.

THE VAN BUREN SCANDAL.

Anticipating a call by Congress for the facts in relation to the conduct of Gen. Van Buren, in Vienna, the State Department officials have begun to make copies of all the documents in the case, the evidence taken by the Commission of Investigation, and the correspondence between Minister Jay and Secretary Fish. It is expected that Van Buren and his friends will present some lively counter-accusations. Letters received here indicate a determination on the part of Van Buren's friends to secure an inquiry into Jay's conduct, as well as those members of the original Commission who were not removed or were reinstated. Secretary Fish, on the other hand, will make a forcible presentation of the case to show the course of the Government to have been entirely justified.

MOSBY AS AN OFFICE-HOLDER.

It will be recollected that over a year ago Mosby one day called at the White House, paid his respects to the President, and scattered assurances broadcast that he considered the war and things of the past, and the day of the dramatic party much more so. Pleased with the observations of reconstruction, the President received him kindly, and, desiring to further reconcile the Southern element of which Mosby was representative, he offered him an official place in Vienna. This Mosby declined on the ground that it might excite ungenerous comment. He was disinterested, and did not desire office. Soon afterward he recommended a friend for an office of some profit in the Eastern part of the State, and there appearing to be no objection, the commission was made out. This operation was repeated, and again, and again, and two months ago information reached the ears of the President that Mosby was engaged in office-brokerage, and was really making more money out of it than he would have made out of the position tendered him. A period was immediately put to his importunities.

How much money Mosby has made out of the brokerage business it is of course impossible to say, as his arrangements with his clients have been of a strictly confidential character, but it is said that for securing one appointment he received $100 cash and 10 per cent a month of the official's salary. Directly and indirectly, by means of Representatives in Congress, he has secured fifteen or twenty appointments. It is probable he has made it pay handsomely. Some of the appointments made upon his recommendation have already been revoked, and more will be if it can be ascertained that the appointees paid him money for his influence. If not, and they are good officials, there is no reason why they should be removed; but if all stories are true, there is proof presumptive in every case. The whole subject will be investigated.

NOTICE TO INVALID PENSIONERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions announces that he is in receipt of information showing that examining surgeons in various localities have been guilty of the unprofessional and manifestly unfair act of issuing circulars to pensioners, requesting them to appear before them for biennial examination. These circulars are couched in language which tends to mislead pensioners, impressing them with the idea that they must appear before that particular surgeon, or Board of Examining Surgeons, and no other for examination. Invalid pensioners will apply in all cases to the most convenient examining surgeon, which will be the one nearest or most accessible to their homes, regardless of any circulars. Circulars of this kind are issued wholly without authority, and are regarded by the Commissioner of Pensions as in every respect unprofessional and unwarrantable.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Beastly Criminal to Go Unpunished —Shot Dead by an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The youth Snowden, referred to in my last dispatch, was brought up to-day for a further hearing. Nothing new was elicited, and he was required to find bail in $1,000 to answer at the present term of court I learn that a settlement of the case is probable Is it not surprising that justice is so often cheated in such cases?

Coroner Brown held an inquest at the Morgue to-day on the body of a young man named John Caban, who was shot at a late hour on Saturday night by Officer Price. The evidence was conflicting, but the facts appear to be as follows: The officer attempted to arrest a man named John Barry for slapping a young lady in the face as she passed a crowd of loafers, corner of Seventeenth and Callowhill. Barry retreated into a beer-saloon, pursued by Price, who was there attacked by deceased and others. Officer McCormick hastened to his comrade's assistance. A scuffle ensued, in the midst of which Price drew his revolver to intimidate the roughs, and accidentally shot Caban, who died almost instantly. Price arrested Barry, conducted him to the Ninth District Station-House and then surrendered himself to the Lieutenant in charge. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Caban came to his death by violence at the hands of Officer Price while in the discharge of his duty, and attempting to arrest one James Barry, and, from the evidence before them, the jury are of opinion that the shooting was accidental. The prisoner was committed.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rain fall in inches.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.97	68	74	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.98	73	46	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.97	74	56	E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.98	74	58	E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	69	65	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.00	68	80	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 79.
Minimum thermometer, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.00	54	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.88	62	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	29.99	76	N., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.11	65	W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.00	68	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	76	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.92	70	S. W., light.	.02	Clear.
Davenport	30.03	66	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.94	64	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.92	62	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.94	56	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	71	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.10	74	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.93	58	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.00	65	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.95	65	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.99	55	Calm.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.01	59	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.97	68	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The storm now prevailing over New England and the St. Lawrence Valley will move eastward, followed on Tuesday by fresh northeasterly to southwesterly winds, and clear weather over these sections. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, Tuesday, rising barometer, winds diminishing to fresh and gentle northwesterly and southwesterly, and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States gentle and fresh southwesterly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather, excepting areas of light rain on the coast. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, light and fresh southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather with rain areas on the coast. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather and light to fresh winds. For the upper Lake region, generally clear weather and light to fresh westerly and southeasterly winds.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., Sept. 1, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cairo	9 ft. 3 in.	.....	.....
Cincinnati	12 ft. 9 in.	11 in.	.....
Davenport	2 ft. 2 in.	.....	1 in.
Keokuk	1 ft. 9 in.	1 in.	.....
Leavenworth	3 ft. 4 in.	.....	.....
Louisville	5 ft. 3 in.	1 in.	.....
Memphis	6 ft. 1 in.	.....	.....
Nashville	2 ft. 8 in.	9 in.	.....
*New Orleans	13 ft. 4 in.	.....	1 in.
Omaha	5 ft. 4 in.	.....	3 in.
Pittsburgh	3 ft. 6 in.	.....	.....
Shreveport	7 ft. 10 in.	.....	.....
St. Louis	8 ft. 6 in.	8 in.	.....
St. Paul	4 ft.	.....	.....
Vicksburg	9 ft.	.....	.....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

ALTON.

Death from Lock-Jaw—Horse Thieves About.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 1.—Henry Fischback, a boy aged 14 years, died in this city this morning from lock-jaw, caused by accidentally shooting himself with a pistol.

A horse and buggy were stolen from Jarrett's stable here on Saturday, but both the thief and the property were captured in East St. Louis on Saturday night. Two horses were stolen on Friday night from near Collinsville, in this county.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 1.—Great Western Railway employes, with No. 2 excursion train, with over 1,000 on board, ran into a freight train at Thamesville Station Saturday night, injuring some sixteen seriously, and others slightly. Fortunately, no lives lost as yet, though two or three cars telescoped. It was very foggy. Much excitement prevailed here, no particulars being obtainable until the arrival of extra trains with the excursionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 1.—Mr. Joseph Troy, of Angola, Ind., was instantly killed on Saturday night, on a passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, about thirty miles from this city. The man was intoxicated and stepping out on the platform fell between the cars and was horribly crushed and mutilated.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—The Cincinnati Express train, No. 7, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, due in this city at 11:45 this morning, was detained twenty minutes by four sleeping-cars jumping the track at a point about 100 yards east of Bargetstown. The train consisted of four passenger coaches and four sleeping cars, and at the point named ran on a broken rail. The four rear cars jumped the track, and two of them were precipitated into a ditch. The passengers miraculously escaped injury. The only passenger on the train who was injured was Mr. Hoss, of Cincinnati, who was severely cut in the hip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—A freight train of the St. Paul Railway was ditched near Brookfield Station, Waukesha County, this forenoon. Twelve cars ran off the track, and were considerably broken up. The accident delayed the passenger train several hours. The ditched train was inward bound, and laden with grain and flour.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 1.—Thomas Jones, of Waverly, in this county, a deaf and dumb young man, was killed this morning by a train over the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad. He was walking along on the track, and just after passing a short curve in the road, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Waverly, the train came thundering along behind him. Turning the curve, the engineer saw him and reversed his engine and whistled "down brakes," but before the train could be stopped the engine struck the poor fellow, injuring him so badly he died two hours afterward.

CANADA.

Damage by Fires—Savings Bank Deposits—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Much damage is being done by fires prevailing in neighboring districts.

Savings bank deposits for July amounted to $203,915.

Subpœnas are being served upon the witnesses in Ontario to appear before the Royal Commission, but in the case of Huntingdon, and other witnesses outside this province, these cannot be enforced, and such are requested to attend.

Prince Edward's Island elections take place on the 17th inst.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—The widow of the late President Lincoln is stopping at the Montreal House in this city.

Gen. Sheridan has left for the White Mountains, but before doing so was serenaded at St. Lawrence Hall, where speeches were made by himself, Consul-Gen. Dart, and B. Devlin. Several soldiers who fought under him were present.

Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," has arrived by steamer Prussian from Liverpool.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—The *Globe* intimates that if the Governor-General does not call Parliament together as promised, within ten weeks, petitions will be presented to the Queen.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—The extradition papers in the case of Lowenstein, the accused murderer, now in jail at St. Catharines, are now being made out here, and will be immediately returned to St. Catharines.

MILWAUKEE.

The Liquor Law—End of the Strike in the Bay View Iron Mills—Damage by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Assistant District-Attorney Lalor returned from Madison this evening, and reported that the Supreme Court had decided the Graham law constitutional, but refused to issue a writ compelling the Mayor to demand $2,000 bonds on licenses, as the law fully met that point. The news created quite a flutter among the small saloonists of the city.

The heaters of the Bay View Iron Mills held a meeting to-day, and resolved to work on the scale of the Company. This ends the second strike of the season.

A special from Kenosha this evening states that the model farm of Gideon Truesdell, in the Town of Pleasant Prairie, 5 miles from that city, was damaged to the extent of $75,000, by lightning, during the storm on Saturday. The lightning struck a building and fired it. The flames communicated to the surrounding buildings, and destroyed them and their contents. The loss includes 95 acres of grain, just harvested, 250 tons hay, and a large amount of farm machinery. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

THE POTOMAC DISASTER.

Report of the Investigating Committee—The Officers Accused of Negligence and Misconduct—The License of the Engineer Revoked—Suit Against the Owners Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The official report of the Wawasset investigation was made public today. The Inspectors state that the Wawasset was considered seaworthy in all respects, and allowed to carry thirty cabin and twenty deck passengers, and add: "We do not believe the statement of the officers that they did all that was possible under the circumstances to save the lives of the passengers." Referring to the testimony of Capt. Wood, they say: "The saving of the boat seemed to be uppermost in his mind, to the exclusion at first of the lives of his passengers, most of whom were helpless women and children;" and cite his own testimony in support of this opinion. Attention is called to the fact that the evidence given at the investigation by the officers and crew coincides in all particulars. They assert that there was no time to do more than what was done; no opportunity to save life; that every man was employed in the best manner wherever he happened to be on hand; that boats, planks, etc., were thrown to those who went overboard, and hose was laid, but the water could not be applied. "This testimony," say the Commission, "is seriously contradicted by some passengers of more intelligence, perhaps, and cooler observation. The fire is supposed to have originated in the fireman's room, near the back connection of the boiler, and the Inspectors, therefore, should require all bulkheads, boiler-hatches, and other woodwork, near or around the boilers of all steam vessels, to be covered with metal, leaving a sufficient space for the air to circulate between such metal covering and the woodwork, as a preventive against future disasters to steamers by fire. The Commission find that I. R. Wood, the Master, was acting without a license; that he had no organization or discipline whatever in the fire department on board his vessel; no officer was specially designated to take charge of the boats, life-preservers, and pumps; no printed instructions were posted up concerning the manner of using the life-preservers or other life-saving appliances, and that the women and children were deserted in the hour of their direst extremity. If a hose had been attached to either of the pumps, and one or both of them had been promptly used in connection with the fire-extinguisher and steam smothering-pipe, the latter of which was under the entire charge of the engineer, we firmly believe the fire must have been put out and the dreadful calamity averted. The negligence and misconduct of the Chief Engineer, prior to the burning of the steamer, as well as his unofficer-like conduct after, deserves the severest condemnation and the highest penalty prescribed by law. Therefore, the revocation of the license of Robert Nash, as engineer on steam-vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States is ordered. To guard against similar disasters in future, the Inspectors of Steamboats are recommended to visit vessels from time to time, and ascertain from their observation the condition of the organization and apparatus for extinguishing fire and saving life. As the Wawasset, at the last inspection, was up to the standard required by the law, no dereliction of duty can be charged against the Inspector. It is recommended, however, that the Potomac Ferry Company be vigorously prosecuted for violating the Steamboat law, and Capt. J. R. Wood and his mate, Robert W. Gravott, for acting in such capacities without license."

The report has been referred to the Solicitor General for his action.

TRAGEDIES IN MISSOURI.

Violent Death of Three Persons—Horse-Thieves Hanged—Death of a Victim of a Steamboat Explosion—The Fulton Lynching Case.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The *Republican* has a special from Sedalia, Mo., giving an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred at Knightly's Station, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, six miles west of Sedalia, on Saturday last. It appears that William Knightly, who has been laboring under a mental derangement for some time, killed or caused the death of his sister Adelaide, aged 40, and his nephew, Louis Stabbs; then set fire to the house and killed himself. The house occupied an isolated position, and when the neighbors reached it it was a mass of ruins, and the charred remains of Knightly were found near a window with a shot-gun partly burned at his feet. The bodies of his sister and Stabbs lay near the front door, but they were so badly burned that it could not be determined whether they had been killed by Knightly or whether they were suffocated. The Coroner's jury was inclined to the latter opinion, although the neighbors testified to having heard three shots fired while the house was burning.

The same special says that two horse-thieves were hanged by a mob in Bent County on Saturday, and another of the gang had been arrested, and is now in jail in Sedalia.

Capt. Joseph Widen, one of the victims of the explosion of the steamer George C. Wolff, died here yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Fulton, Mo., which says W. W. Dundon, another victim of the Calloway County lynching affair, died this forenoon.

The Grand Jury has adjourned after indicting six or eight men for participating in the lynching, but their names are withheld. No arrests are yet made, but it is said that the county authorities are determined to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice.

WALL STREET.

Daily Review of the Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The excitement over the forgeries had no perceptible effect on speculation in stock, which opened with tameness and weakness this morning, but, during the first Board, there was a marked improvement in the active stocks, Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Union Pacific Railroads. Western Union, on large transactions, advanced ¾ per cent from the opening price of 91. Pacific Mail started out at 43, a decline of ¾ per cent from the closing figures of Saturday, advanced to 44, and again declined to 43⅝, which was the closing quotation. New York Central went up from 104½ to 105, and subsequently declined to 104⅝. Lake Shore advanced from 92⅜ to 93, but subsequently declined to 92¾, and closed at the opening price, which was ⅛ below the final figures of Saturday. Union Pacific advanced ⅛ per cent, to 27¾, but lost most of the improvement later in the day, and closed at 26¾. Some of other shares, in which transactions were more limited, showed fractional improvements during the earlier part of the day, but in the afternoon an apparent disposition to realize produced a general weakness and fractional decline throughout the list. A rallying movement of the bulls just before the close produced something like firmness in the market, but with prices generally considerably below the highest quotations of the day. The largely increased business over Saturday is an indication that operators are returning from the country, and gives hope to commission houses of more active speculation in the immediate future. Late in the afternoon there was a little spurt of activity in Wabash, which advanced from 68¾ at the opening to 70, and near the close 70 for fifty shares, but the stock subsequently declined to 69½, showing ⅛ per cent advance on the day, and ¾ from Saturday's closing prices.

GOLD.

The Treasury programme has no effect upon gold, and although the market was particularly active during the forenoon, it seemed to be uninfluenced by any special consideration. Opening at 115¾, the price reached 116 before 11 o'clock, the advance being accompanied by a good deal of short buying. The rise, however, induced considerable sales, which broke down the price to 115⅝.

MONEY

on call opened at 5 and 6 per cent, on pledge or ordinary mixed collateral, and afterward demand loans commanded as high as 7 per cent, but subsequently broke down to 4½, and closed at 5. The highest rate was 7 and the lowest 4. The country demand for currency is increasing. State bonds dull.

RAILROAD BONDS

firm and in good request.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour is fair, and low grades higher. Some inquiry for shipping extra brands for future delivery. Wheat held higher; spring for future delivery stiff, and few sellers; 149,000 bu No. 2 Chicago sold for September at $1.48. Barley dull and nominal. Oats steady and in fair demand. Corn is active and better. The demand is very general, chiefly for export. Freight remained steady and moderately active in leading departments of berth freights. Grain room in light supply, and held full rates. In the chartering line very little was done. The advance in grain for the moment checked business.

MADISON.

Decisions of the Supreme Court Affirming the Constitutionality of the Liquor Law—Good Templars—Sunday Liquor Law in Madison—Military Reunion—Fishing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered important decisions in two cases under the Graham Liquor law, in Milwaukee, in a suit to compel the Mayor to require bonds of liquor-sellers. While denying the application for a writ of mandamus as not the proper remedy, the Court affirmed the constitutionality of the law requiring liquor-sellers to give bonds, and making them responsible for injuries by their traffic, etc., deciding that the Legislature had full power over the matter of regulating the liquor-traffic in any manner. In an appeal from Racine, the Court decided that the law as originally passed applied to cities much more since its amendment last winter so as to expressly include them, notwithstanding any provisions of their charters.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars for the State meets here to-morrow, and it may be expected to concert measures for the enforcement of the law, which is practically a dead-letter in many parts of the State.

A compromise has been effected on the Sunday liquor-selling question here since the return of Mayor Gregory, the liquor-sellers having subsided from their attitude of defiance, and suspended sale according to law. A week ago Sunday an agreement was reached to this effect: The Mayor and City Police will not interfere with the saloons if they all close during the forenoon and till 2 o'clock p. m., so that their being open shall not offend those going or returning from church, and close at 9 o'clock p. m., and that while open they shall be quiet and orderly, with social gatherings, beer-drinking, and smoking, after the German custom. Yesterday the saloons were all closed in the forenoon, and pretty generally open in the afternoon. They were not very prompt in closing at 9 p. m., and there was a good deal of drinking and disturbance in the evening.

The Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Col. J. B. Moore, holds its first reunion here on Wednesday, when a large attendance and good time is anticipated.

The fishing in our lakes is excellent now. Among recent catches have been some of the salmon trout put in Lake Mendota last winter, which were six or eight inches long, showing they are thriving and promise to add to the attractions of our city.

SPRINGFIELD.

Appointment of Grain Inspectors—No Additional Grade for Barley—Assessment of Corporations—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—William Bidwell and T. B. Campbell were to-day reappointed Third Assistant Inspectors, by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Efforts have been made by parties in Chicago to have the Commissioners adopt an additional grade for barley, but they decline to do so, believing that the Inspector and Board of Appeals can give satisfaction as the rules now are, in any case. The Board of Equalization held no session to-day.

The Railroad Commissioners had before them the Hon. D. L. Phillips, of the *State Journal*, who was examined upon the subject of the values of railroad property.

Mr. Miles, the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, is in Chicago to-day, where he has an interview with the Assessors, or a part of them, of Cook County, touching their omission to assess the various corporations in that County. It is probable that, in the absence of better means of information, the Board will use the record in the office of the Secretary of State, which shows the names and capital stock of all the corporations in the State, from which to make assessments.

The free delivery postal system was inaugurated here to-day, with four carriers in the field, one for each ward.

The Hon. Alonzo Golden, of Whiteside County, Master of the State Grange, was in the city to-day. He has been several days in the county on an official visit to the various Granges. He is now making a general tour of the State, and leaves to-night for Ford and Champaign Counties.

The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses, to open books of subscription to the Chicago Middlings Purifier Company, capital, $500,000, and to the Western Land & Colonization Company, of Chicago, capital, $25,000.

An Amazon in Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 1.—There was a lively time in the Police Court in this city to-day. An Irish woman was arraigned for belligerent and disorderly conduct, and when the Justice announced the verdict—$3 and costs—she suddenly displayed a huge butcher-knife, and made frightful menaces toward her husband. The City Marshal, assisted by sundry others, finally took the knife away from her, and conveyed her to the lock-up, but she fought like a giantess, and it is thought she is insane.

Prisoner Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—A shooting affair occurred on Saturday night at Parker, Ka., in which James McCless, City Marshal, shot and mortally wounded a negro prisoner named Lovell, who was attempting to effect the release of a prisoner whom McCless had temporarily in charge, being conducted to Fort Smith, Ark., in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal. McCless surrendered himself to the authorities.

Movement of the Wheat Crop.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The rush of wheat and corn is immense. In forty consecutive hours 1,614 cars, loaded with grain, passed over the Rock Island bridge at Davenport.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Money more active, advancing to 6@7; closed at 4@5.

Sterling heavy and lower, with actual business at 7⅞ for sixty-day, and 8¾ for sight. The depression was caused by the appearance of a liberal supply of borrowed bills on the market, one firm alone having loaned $500,000.

Customs receipts to-day, $558,000.

Gold firm and higher, advancing from 115¼ to 116, and closing at 116⅛. Loans were p. c. for carrying, and 6 1-64 and p. c. to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $51,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $113,000. The Treasury officials here have received no orders to-day in regard to gold sales and bond-purchases during September.

Governments active, closing strong, with large transactions in '67s.

State bonds quiet.

The discoveries of the New York Central bond forgeries had no effect on the stock market to-day. The whole affair caused little discussion outside of parties interested. At the opening the market was weak and prices declined a fraction in a few instances, but a recovery took place before the First Board. The buying movement soon developed into large proportions, and prices advanced ¾@1 per cent. After midday a reaction ensued, and the market lagged until late in the afternoon, when active buying recommenced, causing a strong feeling at the close. The leading features were New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Wabash. The last advanced to 70, and one lot of fifty shares sold at 70¼. The advance was caused by the early closing of books, Sept. 4, for the annual election, which takes place Oct. 1. According to the Ohio State law, transfers made after to-day will have no representation at the election.

One broker sold 10,000 shares of Lake Shore, believed for speculative account.

Sterling 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	Currency 6s	119¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¼	New 5s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91¾	Virginias, old	62
Tennessees, old	81¾	North Carolinas, old	27¾
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70
Western Union	91¾	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61¼	Terre Haute pfd	38
United States Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	103¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	38¾
Erie	59¾	C., C. & C	84
Erie pfd	72	C., R. & Q	98
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	90¾	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	86¾	Union Pacific stocks	26¾
Northwestern	64¾	Union Pacific bonds	80¾
Northwestern pfd	81	Centra Pacific bds	91¾
Rock Island	108¼	Del. Lack. & Western	100¼
N. J. Central	102¾	B. H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	65¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 6d@22s 4d; white, 12s 6d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 69s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, 69s. Lard, 39s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 1—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £86,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20 of '65, 95½; 5-20s of '67, 95⅜; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 91⅝; Erie, 47¾.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Rentes, 58f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales. American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 29s 6d@29s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d.

Pork, 69s. Lard, 39s 3d.

Cheese, 62s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 41s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 353 cars, or 1,780 head, 10,100 for the week. Fair demand for good cattle, and, early in the day, the market was moderately active, but near the close the demand fell off, and the latest transactions were at a slight reduction in prices. Poor to fair prime native steers sold at 9@10c ₱ lb, and the poorest to best Texas and Cherokee cattle at 7@10c; fair to good native steers generally sold at 10¾@11¾c, to dress 56 and 57 lbs to the gross cwt. Among the sales were 7 cars of Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at 11c; 8 cars do, 6¼ cwt, at 11¾@12c; 14 cars do, 7 cwt, at 11@12¼c; 11 cars do, 7 cwt, at 11c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10¾c; 6 cars do, 7¾ cwt, at 11¾@11¾c; 9 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10¾@11c; 9 cars do, 6 cwt, at 9@11c; 11 cars do, 7 cwt, at 11c; 10 cars do, 7¼ cwt, at 11¼c; 10 cars of fat Kentucky steers, 6 cwt, at 11¾@12¾c; 5 cars fat Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 10c; and 7 cars of common do, 5¼ cwt, at 7c to dress 55 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 38 cars, or 7,730 head, making 29,230 for the week. Sheep firm and active at 4¾@6¼c per lb. Lambs weak at the wide range of 5½@8c per lb. Sales include 4 cars Ohio sheep, av 86 lbs, at 5¼c; 4 cars do, av 77 lbs, at 5¾@5¾c; 1 car do, av 71 lbs, at 4½c;

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

The great feature in local finances continues to be the outflow of currency to the country. The orders from country banks in all parts of the Northwest this morning were much larger than on Saturday, and equal to any day of last week. The results of this great movement of currency are beginning to be shown in the equally great receipts of wheat, the aggregate receipts at Milwaukee and Chicago this morning being over 500,000 bushels of wheat. Judging by the quarters to which our banks are shipping the bulk of the currency, this is likely to continue for some time. New York exchange is, of course, flat enough when there is such a demand for currency. There were but few sales and the price was nominally $1.25 per 1,000 discount. The loan market continues easy enough, notwithstanding the great activity in money. The grain goes forward from here to the East so fast that it makes an abundance of exchange—which is only another kind of currency—and keeps up the deposits of the banks.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

The mercantile agency of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. have recently issued a circular containing reports from over thirty of their principal branch offices, in various parts of the United States, regarding the condition and prospects of the fall trade.

It is presumed that in each case these reports are simply condensations of the views of merchants and manufacturers at the various points named. As regards the relative prospects of the different sections of the country, these reports show that in the West the expectation of an active, profitable fall trade is general. In Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, Burlington, Dubuque, Quincy, Kansas City, and other Western points, merchants feel confident of a good fall business, especially in dry goods, clothing, and some cognate lines of goods. Aside from any information in Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co.'s reports, it is well known that the agricultural districts of the West are bare of goods. The extreme stringency of money last winter, and the general apprehension in mercantile circles as to what might be the result, prevented country merchants from stocking up last spring to the usual extent. It was undoubtedly fortunate that they did not, as the spring was unusually late, and the spring trade was not very satisfactory. Owing to the low prices for nearly all the leading products of the West except wheat, and to the high prices of manufactured articles, farmers felt poorer this spring than for several years, and the change from the somewhat extravagant scale of living that had prevailed to a more frugal one was general. For the time, it was unfavorable to trade. But the summer, which began so inauspiciously, has brought abundant crops of everything but corn. Farmers are getting well paid for nearly everything, and the deficiency of the corn crop will cause comparatively little loss to anybody, because it will have a tendency to advance the price of the surplus of last year's corn crop still on hand. The economy of the farmers for the past year has reduced the stock of clothing, farm implements, and materials of one kind or another, that it seems more than probable they must make larger purchases this fall than usual. Referring again to Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co.'s circular, we find the impression, gathered from merchants in Chicago and other Western points, that the largest trade is expected in clothing and in staple dry goods. For a change in groceries, but a rather blue look-out in boot and shoe interests. Hardware demand will be middling, notwithstanding the general depression in the heavy branches.

In regard to the prospects for trade in the Eastern States the reports vary according to locality. In New England they are generally favorable, though nothing like as much so as in the West. In Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio, the prospect is less satisfactory than in any other part of the United States. Throughout the oil region business is in a dilapidated condition, money is scarce, and confidence is pretty thoroughly unsettled. The production of oil is far in excess of the demand, and the price of the article has fallen so low that values of land, works, machinery, etc., based on former prices of oil, have shrunk largely. The strikes in the coal mining districts, and the decline in the demand for iron, which were brought prominently to the notice of the public some months ago, have left their effects on the financial condition of the mercantile community of that region, and in Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Scranton, Pa., and other trade centres, merchants find but little encouragement in the prospects for fall trade. In Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co.'s reports we find, however, some evidences of prevailing wrong-headedness of merchants in Cleveland, Erie, and other places in that part of the country, in ascribing their unsatisfactory condition to the "insufficiency of the currency." It will be remembered that it was the pig iron men of that part of the country who, at their convention this summer, passed some stupid resolutions in favor of an issue of more greenbacks. What they really desire is to depreciate the legal tenders, so as to permit every debtor to pay his debts with less money. In other words, they want a general bankrupt act which shall wipe out the greater portion of all existing debts. The coal, iron, and oil regions are, however, probably the only parts of the United States where an inflation of greenbacks would be popular.

Throughout the Southern States the expectation of a moderate winter's trade is general. The cotton crop will be low. The chief drawback is probably in the unsettled social and political condition of the people. Mobile is the only place from which comes a very unfavorable report of the crops and the expectations of trade.

SILVER BULLION PRODUCT IN CHICAGO.

Soon after the opening of the Union Pacific Railway, it became apparent that the reduction of the gold and silver ores of Colorado and Utah would in a very few years become one of the most important departments of the business of this city. Other branches of trade increased so rapidly on the completion of that and other roads throughout the Northwest, that, till two years ago, no one seemed to find time to give attention to this business. Messrs. Adam Smith & Co. engaged in some experiments, and, becoming masters of the secrets by which the precious metals can be reduced, they have, for a year or more, been constantly enlarging their facilities, till now it is difficult to see where they can fix the limit of their operations.

The Swansea Silver-Smelting and Refining Works produced, the past week, gold, silver, and lead, as follows:

Forty silver bricks, valued	$20,000
Gold	3,000
Lead, 380,000 lbs, at 5¾c	18,200
Total	$41,200

When the enlargements at the Swansea and the Brighton Works are completed according to present plans, they will yield at least $100,000 per week. It is confidently expected that this result will be reached within the coming year.

Chilling at the freight-depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railway last week, we found 35 car-loads of ore, equal to 350 tons, stored; and at the Brighton Works there were 64 car-loads, 640 tons more. At only $100 per ton—it will probably yield $150 at least—here are waiting to be shipped Eastward about $1,000,000 in solid gold and silver—most of it, of course, being silver. It will be reduced as fast as possible. For the freight on these ores about $1,000 per day is paid to the railways. How many tons there are at the Swansea Works, on the West Side, we did not learn.

These ores are mainly from Utah, but parties largely interested in the silver mines of Colorado were in the city last week, and doubtless contracts will soon be made for large receipts from them. The interesting fact in this business is, that it can be increased almost indefinitely to the great advantage of our city, and yet there is not the least danger of overdoing it. The Brighton Works are but fairly started, and they and the Swansea will soon be producing $5,000,000 of gold and silver per year.

DIVIDEND.

The Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Company, of Chicago, declare their regular monthly dividend for August of 1½ per cent, payable in gold on and after the 15th inst., at the banking office of Adam Smith & Son.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOARD MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116½	116¾
5-20s of '64	116½	117¼
5-20s of '65	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114½	114¾
Gold (full weight)	114¼	115¾
Gold Coupons	114¾	115¾
Gold Exchange	....	115¾
Sterling Exchange	....	108¼@108¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98
Money on approved collaterals	....	6@8 per cent

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Sept. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 47, in Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Aug. 26 consideration, $300.

Honore st, between Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $7,500.

The premises No. 810 Michigan av, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $13,000.

Wood st, 262 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, 25x118 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $850.

Trumbull av, 200 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $600.

West Congress st, 43 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20½x91 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $7,000.

Napoleon place, s s corner of Butler st, w f, 50x124 9-10 ft, dated May 30; consideration, $2,100.

Paulina st, s e corner of Jane st, w f, 25x128½ ft, with improvements, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $1,750.

Frank st, 173 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 15; consideration, $1,000.

Cornell st, 63 ft w of Noble st, n f, 42x100 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $5,000.

Bradley st, 200 ft s of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $700.

Prairie av, 549 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 59x125 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $5,900.

Flournoy st, 72½ ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 24x108½ ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,500.

LaSalle st, n e corner of Adams st, undivided ½ of part of w ½. Original Lot 8, dated June 27; consideration, $25,000.

Adams st, near n e corner of LaSalle st, s f, 22½x188 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 27, in Block 35, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $430.

North Clark st, 375½ ft s of North av, w f, 25x149 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,175.

Bloom st, 323 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 26x125½ ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $400.

Ashley st, 297 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,650.

Lots 18 and 23 of Mowry's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, 264x330 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $6,400.

Lot 42 in Rawson's s e ¼ n e ¼ s e ¼ of n ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated April 17; consideration, $1,000.

State st, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, Lot 10, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 10 in Block 1 of Block 32, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 62 of Frussing's s w Block, in s ½ of s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $2,280.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Seminary av, n w corner of Babcita st, e f, 49x131 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $1,900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Prairie av, 197 ft s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 100x161 ft, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 30 of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, in Forrestville, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $2,200.

E ½ of e 57 of n 170 ft Lot 11, in Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 14 and 15, in Fish & County's part of Lot 8, s of Wallace st, s f, s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14; dated April 7; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,780	3,223	6,095	2,450
Wheat, bu	296,390	84,170	121,772	365,398
Corn, bu	378,670	233,485	297,654	399,097
Oats, bu	66,140	70,550	66,784	43,368
Rye, bu	7,711	5,041	16,950	7,983
Barley, bu	18,316	18,530	9,480	45,790
Grass seed, lbs	447,614	209,760	345,335	198,201
Flax seed, lbs	265,890	286,730	278,660	25,700
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	6,500	44,000	2,800
Cured meats, lbs	43,000	23,360	630,011	175,970
Beef, brls	....	10	....	30
Pork, brls	....	440	934	80
Lard, lbs	3,070	44,030	527,745	228,100
Tallow, lbs	35,330	51,250	56,308	88,000
Butter, lbs	66,191	125,220	36,450	6,690
Eggs, No	5,020	1,450	14,844	10,423
Cattle, No	812	1,747	1,816	1,536
Sheep, No	733	339	....	....
Hides, lbs	92,881	123,664	127,305	140,390
Highwines, brls	550	276	323	61
Wool, lbs	93,986	162,810	174,492	81,770
Potatoes, bu	1,276	627	....	10
Lumber, m feet	2,195	5,105	3,378	2,479
Shingles, m	1,170	3,189	3,717	2,450
Lath, m	28	196	1,691	259
Salt, brls	6,500	....	1,691	3,628

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 6,350 bu wheat; 4,362 bu corn; 2,397 bu oats; 236 bu rye; 1,578 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 11 o'clock: 1,123 cars wheat; 708 cars corn; 24,500 bu No. 1 do; 25,600 bu high mixed do; 94,100 bu No. 2 do, and 4,900 bu rejected do, by canal; 69 cars oats; 10,500 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 33 cars rye; 42 cars barley. Total (1,975 cars), 888,000 bu. This is by far the largest receipt list for any one day in the history of Chicago.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this port during the past week:

	Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	14,554	31,283	47,038	186,135	13,630	
By canal	32	4,000	....	....	....	
To Buffalo	7,701	514,580	472,923	14,057	36,234	
To Erie	1,362	49,000	61,500	....	....	
To Oswego	....	....	56,158	....	....	
To Ogd'nsb'h	400	5,473	33,166	....	....	
To Highgate	1,400	....	51,000	....	....	
Other U.S. p's	279	29,002	15,351	26,029	....	
To Montreal	188	16,300	14,500	....	....	
To Colborne	....	16,852	....	....	....	
To Kingston	....	168,116	....	....	....	
Goderich	450	....	....	....	....	
Other C. pts	....	37,000	20,725	....	....	
Total	26,517	911,736	772,235	226,221	49,864	

Also, 34,314 bu barley, by rail.

Col. J. C. Smith, formerly Chief Quartermaster under Gen. Sherman, was on 'Change to-day. He is a man of immense understanding, his brogans having to carry nearly a pound weight for every day in the year. If he is as good as he is great, the Colonel must be a happy man; and he looks like it.

The leading produce markets were active today, and most of them were weakened by the immense receipts, which find no parallel for magnitude in the past of Chicago. The volume of grain, not very far from 1,000,000 bu, required the use of a vast amount of money to handle it, and it is no wonder that prices lagged under the pressure, especially as vessel agents took advantage of the situation to insist on an advance of 1c per bu in freights to Buffalo. The shipping movement was relatively slow, so that our stocks in store are rapidly increasing. Dry goods were in active demand and firm at unchanged prices. The grocery market exhibits increasing activity, both in staple and side goods, and there is scarcely an article in the list for which the feeling is not unqualifiedly firm. There is still considerable excitement in coffees, and the quotations are advanced a ½c. Sugars, also, are strong and higher, refined and raw grades both both being marked up an ½c. Pepper advanced to 28@29c. Rice, syrups, soaps, &c., ruled firm as previously quoted. Butter and cheese were reported quiet, with no material change in value. The fish trade was slack, but prices remain firm, owing to meagre stocks. In dried fruits there was fair activity, and prices were firm all around. Halves peaches are up a ½c, but other fruits were without quotable change. There were no new features in the oil, paints, hay, hide, leather, and tobacco markets.

The yard trade in lumber is reported fair, the quoted prices being fully sustained. The receipts of cargo lumber were fair and ample, and the market was moderately active. Metals, nails, etc., continue to meet with a good inquiry and are quite firm. There were no new features in the building material, naval stores, or cooperage markets. Wool and broom-corn continue to meet with a fair, steady demand, and are quoted firm. Hops were in moderate request. New hops are beginning to arrive. Timothy seed was dull and easier, and flax was higher. Other seeds were without change. The demand for domestic grain fruits was rather light, and prices easy for apples and grapes. Other fruits, when choice, also foreign, were steady at quotations. There was a moderate inquiry for poultry at unchanged prices. Eggs continue dull.

Lake freights were active and stronger, advancing 1c per bu on rates to Buffalo, with a corresponding rise to lower lake ports; the large receipts encouraging carriers to demand a concession which shippers could not refuse under the circumstances. There is a good deal of grain already held here for shipment, and must be forwarded, to say nothing of the new arrivals. Rates to Buffalo were 8c for oats, 10c for corn, and 10½@11c for wheat. To Oswego, 17½c was paid for wheat; corn to do was quotable at 16½c. Through freights were stronger, but not quoted. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 200,000 bu wheat, 115,000 bu corn, and 14,000 bu barley.

Highwines were quiet and variable. The market was excited early by the report that New York was $1.30, and offers to sell at Saturday's price, $1.03, were quietly withdrawn. Subsequently 50 brls sold at $1.05, and that figure was bid, with no sellers. The market eased back when New York was quoted at $1.10, and closed rather tame at $1.03, a sale of 100 brls being made at that figure. Total sales 150 brls.

Provisions were quiet, almost to inactivity. There is no change in prices, except that cash mess pork was a shade firmer, and cash lard a shade easier. Options were steady. There was no demand to speak of, but prices were sustained by a slight stiffening in the price of live hogs, and the dawning probability that the hog crop will be dearer and less than was expected, owing to the diminished yield of corn. Operators were busy in discussing the details of the coming convention. It is not likely that any important change will be made in the rules which would alter prices, unless it be in pork, the quantity of which may be varied to the extent of 6 lbs per brl. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.75@15.85; do seller October, $15.35@15.37½; do seller December, $13.37½@13.50; seller January, $13.25@13.37½c; lard, cash or seller September, $7.80@7.87½; summer do, 7¾@7¾c; seller November, 7¾c. Lard, seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7¾@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9½@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; English meats, 9¾@9½c for short ribs; 9½@9¾c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December at 6¾@6¾c, boxed; do short clear, 7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 13¾@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow 6¾@7¼c; grease quotable at 4¾@5c. Sales were reported of 750 brls lard seller January, at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 8¾c, packed.

The stock of pork in New York is 48,807 brls (of which only 19,116 brls is new), against 51,188 brls a month ago, and 50,963 brls at this date last year.

Flour was in fair demand, but quiet, owing to a paucity of offerings. The stock now here is reported at 22,460 brls, against 30,790 brls a month ago, and 27,500 brls at this date last year; but a large proportion of this reduced stock is held off the market for shipment. Hence stocks in the hands of dealers are quite low, and there was no apparent weakening in prices to-day, notwithstanding the decline in wheat. Bran was strong, being scarce, advancing another 50c per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 750 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Favorite) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 40 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.85. Total, 1,990 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track; 10 tons do, to arrive, at $11.75. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low grades	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	4.50@ 5.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.35
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was active, and very weak. The foreign markets were all quoted stronger, with the exception of a few in the country districts of France, and ours would probably have followed suit, but for the immense receipts. It was early whispered around that nearly 1,000 car loads had arrived, and towards noon even that figure was eclipsed by an actual posting of 1,123 cars,—a much greater number than was ever before received in Chicago in one business day. Of course a great deal of this came in on Saturday. Several operators had arranged to get in as much of it as possible, in anticipation of the culmination of the August deal, which was already over, and had expected to sell the wheat and obtain the receipts by 2 o'clock. They did not find the opportunity to sell, and obtained their receipts this morning. The pressure caused cash wheat to decline 3c, while the option for delivery this month only receded 1½c. The shippers took hold early with moderate freedom at the current quotations, but they soon put back, especially after a sharp advance in the rates of freight room, which was said to be difficult to obtain even at the enhanced rates. They afterwards re-entered the market, when the drop had occurred, and bought freely, the speculators also buying to some extent of the current receipts at the inside to fill September options. There is no doubt that wheat will continue to arrive freely, but the receipts to-day were exceptional, and may look hold in the decline, expecting to rally after the depressing influence of to-day had exhausted itself. Seller the month opened at $1.14¼, declined to $1.13¾, rose to $1.13¾, and receded to $1.12¾ at the close. Seller October sold at $1.11¾@1.12¾, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.08¾@1.09¼c. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.17, and declined to $1.14, closing at $1.14½; No. 1 spring closed at $1.15; No. 3 do at $1.10@1.10½, and rejected do at $1.01. Winter wheat was lifeless. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.19½; 15,600 bu do at $1.19; 1,600 bu do at $1.18½; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.17; 31,600 bu do at $1.16½; 12,200 bu do at $1.15½; 35,800 bu do at $1.15¾; 21,200 bu do at $1.15; 62,000 bu do at $1.14@1.14½; 36,000 bu do at $1.14¼; 94,000 bu do at $1.14½; 40,400 bu do at $1.14¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 51,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10½; 3,200 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.01½; 4,400 bu do at $1.01. Total, 400,000 bu.

Corn was active and fully ½c lower, the depressing causes being nearly the same as those operating in the case of wheat. The car-load receipts were not extensive, but the arrivals by canal were the largest of the year, aggregating 149,000 bu inspected, with several boat-loads rumored to be on hand, but which had not been inspected up to the time of making the usual morning's return. The advance in freights more than counterbalanced the drop in prices, and shippers declined to operate to any considerable extent, except for high mixed and rejected. The current receipts of No. 2 were taken up by the shorts for this month, many of whom had not filled in previously. Indeed, it was a matter of wide-spread comment that the deliveries this morning were very light,—almost nothing. This, however, may be partially explained by the fact that nearly all the corn in store has been here less than two weeks, and the storage charges are not increased by letting it lie a day or two longer. The deliveries were larger in the afternoon. The trading was most brisk for next month, though a good deal was done in settlement for September. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 41¼c; declined to 40¾c; advanced ½@c, fell to 40¾c, and closed at 40¾@40¾c. Seller October sold at 41¾@42¾c, closing at 42¾@42¼c. High mixed closed at 40¾c, and rejected was steady at 37c. There was very little sale for canal corn, and most of it was transferred to store. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 41c; 16,000 bu do at 40½c; 50,400 bu do at 40¾c; 95,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 29,400 bu do at 40¾c; 66,000 bu do at 40¾c; 114,000 bu do at 40¾c; 74,000 bu do at 40¾c; 5,000 bu do at 40¾c; 14,000 bu rejected at 37c; 36,000 bu No. 1 and high mixed at 41¾c; 6,000 bu rejected at 38c, afloat. Total, 514,400 bu.

Oats were quiet at ½c lower, being influenced by the weakness in wheat and corn, rather than anything in the market per se. The market ruled dull and steady during the greater part of the session, the attention of many operators being called off to the larger markets. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 27¾@27½c; seller October at 28@28½c, and seller the year at 27¾@27½c; all closed steady. Rejected was ½c lower. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 28¼c; 1,200 bu do at 28c; 22,690 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 8,000 bu do at 27¾c; 3,600 bu rejected at 26c; 1,800 bu do at 25½c; 600 bu do at 25¼c. Total, 40,890 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1c lower, buyers holding off in view of the liberal receipts in rye, and the weakness in the leading cereals. There was no shipping demand. Sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 68½c, and 2,400 bu do at 68c. The market closed at the inside. There was nothing doing in options.

Barley was strong, and advanced about 5c per bu under a good demand, with light offerings; which was the case with all grades. The general tenor of advices is to the effect that the current barley crop has been overrated, and will not equal expectations, either in quantity or quality. We note that the brewers are disposed to fall back on the No. 3, leaving the No. 2 to be dealt with by the option crowd. No. 2 opened at $1.10 for seller the month, and advanced to $1.18, closing nominally stronger at $1.20. Cash No. 2 would have sold at about the same range had any been offered. Seller October sold at $1.16, and seller the year at $1.05@1.06½. No. 3 opened at 85c, and advanced to 92c. Rejected closed at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.12; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 5,600 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu do at 88c; 2,400 bu do at 87c; 1,200 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 4,800 bu rejected at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu by sample at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.14; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at 80c, on track; 400 bu do at 87c, delivered. Total, 23,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerhom's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

Sept. 1.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast; buyers and sellers apart; price tending upward. Cargoes of wheat on passage strong. Floating cargoes of corn off coast very firm. Cargoes of good quality American mixed corn off coast, 2s 9d; same for shipment within two months, 2s 6d. English country markets for wheat generally very strong, and in most cases dearer, owing to wet weather. English harvest operations delayed by rainy weather. French country markets for wheat rather easier. Mark Lane—Wheat is dearer; corn a shade dearer. Liverpool—Wheat strong; corn quiet. London—Ice-cured short rib middles, 40s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Aug. 30:

Flour, brls	43,000	Pork, brls	4,000
Wheat, bu	547,000	Bacon, lbs	2,544,000
Corn, bu	547,000	Lard	2,200,000
Rye, bu	66,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The *Gardener's Chronicle* (English) gives crop returns from 260 places in the British Isles, of which 150 are below an average, and 88 an average, and only 11 above an average. Last year's wheat harvest was unquestionably a poor one. The returns so far this year are less promising than last. The tabulated returns are:

Crop returns.	*Wheat,* bu.	*Barley,* bu.	*Oats,* bu.	*Beans,* bu.	*Peas.* bu.
Average	393	393	393	393	393
Below average	157	29	56	16	13
Above average	11	65	42	85	36
Total	257	257	261	196	172

The returns last year were 11 per cent above an average, against 4 per cent above an average this year.

Mr. J. Lavelle's Marseilles private circular of the 12th inst. says: "There are no longer any dissentients; every one is now agreed, although rather late, that our wheat crop is not very good; this is the general cry, and can no longer be doubted: . . In support of my previous observations, here is an extract from the *Echo Agricole* of Saturday last: 'Our crop of wheat is indisputably mediocre, one could almost say bad. The advices received from the north of France show that the result there is still more deficient than had been expected. In several localities, it is said, the crop will not be one-third of what it was last year.'

"In my report of the 7th inst., I showed that, estimating this year's crop of wheat at two-thirds of an ordinary crop of 100,000,000 hectolitres, and taking into consideration the deficiency of the rye crop, our wants might easily mount up to 30,000,000 hects. Now, supposing this year's crop to be two-thirds of a good average, of 116,000,000 hects, which is the largest concession that can be made, it would then amount to 73,000,000 hects, and in order to attain 90,000,000, which is the total required for consumption, seed included, we should want 17,000,000 hects, which, added to the deficiency of 9,000,000 in the rye crop, makes our total requirements 26,000,000 hects. We have therefore a deficit in the one case of 33,000,000 hects, and in the other of 26,000,000 hects, and that admitting what is not the most accredited opinion, viz., that we have but two-thirds of a crop. Thus, when we estimate the deficit at about 30,000,000 hects, we do not believe we are far above the truth. We had never before had occasion to import so considerable a quantity of wheat, but in years of bad crops we have always found ourselves with some surplus from previous crops, while this year we are quite bare of old stocks.

"This year is the counterpart of 1871. In 1871 we had a bad crop, but we had a large surplus from previous crops, and in reality had no occasion to import. Again, it was the crop of wheat only that was bad, and that, moreover, was confined to winter wheat. This year it is very different: we have no old wheat; two important crops are deficient, those of wheat and rye, and the large vacuum which is the result must be filled up by a large importation."

Mr. J. E. Beerbohm's *London Corn Trade List* of the 15th inst., says: "In the South of Russia the crops are no longer so favorably reported of as at first, and the shipments will be unusually late, owing to the absence of old stocks and the comparative failure in the districts round the seaboard. The high prices at Marseilles are also calculated to divert the early shipments from the United Kingdom.

"The wheat crop in a great part of Italy has been very disappointing, and prices there have risen in spite of late. After many contradictory reports, the wheat crop in Austria shows a deficiency of 6,000,000 hectolitres, or 2,068,000 qrs, as compared with average years, this being the result of the information gathered at the International Congress which met at Vienna on the 5th inst., and was attended by about 1,500 grain merchants from various countries. A large importation of rye will, it appears, be required, and the high price of this article will necessarily affect the consumption and value of wheat. According to a report issued, it is expected that there will be from 636,000 qrs to 848,000 qrs of wheat for exportation, but it will be some time before any large quantities can be brought to market, labor being scarce, and the old stocks being used up, all that can be spared will have to be retained for home consumption. The extraordinary fact is, indeed, announced in one of the reports received from Germany, that some 6,000 wagels of wheat have been bought in Berlin for Hungary."

Imports and exports of provisions into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the seven months ended July 31, of the last four years, have been as follows:

	IMPORTS.			
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Pork, fresh	4,936	5,675	24,402	18,063
Pork, salted	177,380	166,672	212,200	102,418
Beef, salted	145,109	122,891	195,541	107,500
Beef, fresh	35,437	26,894	10,711	6,963
Bacon	1,886,710	1,344,217	*593,382	*376,868
Hams	137,194	101,703	....	....
Meats	47,561	35,708	18,962	19,169
Lard	485,091	539,671	386,130	131,795
Butter	721,008	655,146	737,360	596,094
Cheese	579,110	398,651	496,290	360,085
Tallow & st'rine	760,902	840,803	775,424	701,563
	EXPORTS.			
Butter	25,179	29,539	30,848	30,643
Cheese	9,526	10,151	12,858	13,646
Tallow & st'rine	31,093	56,044	72,837	21,199

*Hams included.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 23, 1873:

In store at	*Wheat,* bu.	*Corn,* bu.	*Oats,* bu.	*Barley,* bu.
New York	187,291	1,349,753	695,829	8,393
Albany	16,200	45,700	357,000	26,000
Buffalo	96,791	675,617	118,612	467
Chicago	668,163	3,454,688	672,963	51,393
Milwaukee	307,000	39,000	73,000	8,000
Duluth	29,936	....	....	....
Toledo	266,149	429,179	166,462	....
Detroit	63,529	26,703	2,178	....
Oswego	45,000	45,000	5,000	1,500
St. Louis	61,453	267,107	60,394	11,190
Boston	15,402	78,879	108,352	1,936
Toronto	49,942	7,654	11,000	2,000
Montreal	107,730	359,631	28,231	3,043
Philadelphia	146,000	150,000	65,000	5,000
Baltimore	250,000	1,000,000	65,000	....
Lake shipments	1,265,383	1,079,259	217,809	500
Rail shipments	198,233	200,828	225,470	17,381
On N.Y. canals	711,191	1,367,166	184,262	....
Total—Aug. 23, '73.	4,381,857	9,841,854	3,987,114	144,138
Total—Aug. 16, '73.	3,973,694	10,114,996	3,567,577	139,193
Total—Aug. 9, '73.	3,887,932	10,282,565	3,475,614	96,153
Total—Aug. 2, '73.	4,704,517	10,108,226	3,670,074	114,771
Total—July 26, '73.	4,745,864	9,907,476	4,019,265	97,112
Total—July 19, '73.	5,077,480	9,340,417	4,164,659	109,715
Total—Aug. 24, '72.	3,619,971	13,117,164	5,082,407	358,183

*Estimated

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Jan. 1 to July 31, inclusive, for three years:

Wheat from	1871. *Cwts.,* 112 lbs.	1872. *Cwts.,* 112 lbs.	1873. *Cwts.,* 112 lbs.
Russia	7,486,482	9,650,270	6,126,201
Denmark	33,433	112,994	246,984
Germany	1,673,461	1,998,577	1,365,822
France	38,792	229,747	1,169,103
Austrian Territories	215,108	30,262	15,009
Turkey, &c	927,072	647,005	251,273
Egypt	140,940	1,413,579	767,413
United States of America	9,083,994	3,706,241	9,718,815
Chili	288,001	882,022	912,675
British North America	1,166,348	810,849	1,091,001
Other countries	353,047	452,553	1,937,616
Total wheat, cwts	19,386,678	19,634,099	23,501,832
Barley	2,935,299	7,785,191	5,843,662
Oats	1,454,609	1,507,691	7,531,964
Peas	565,531	577,599	770,093
Beans	1,368,066	1,822,653	1,524,934
Maize	7,625,487	11,520,190	10,534,461

STREET-CAR BELLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I happen to have the good fortune to enjoy the execrable clamor of street-car bells during both waking and sleeping hours. Very near to my house, at the beginning of what is termed, I think, the "Drexel Boulevard," the Cottage Grove cars stop on the turn-table every two or three minutes. The car stays there a few moments, or a minute or two, as the case may be, and then a man stationed there blows a loud whistle for the next to come on. You might suppose that, when the car stops, the noise of the bells ceases, but it is just here that the nuisance is worst. The horses standing (and there are sometimes half-a-dozed cars near the turn-table), being annoyed by the flies, in their turn annoy the public by jerking about the bells in a lively manner, and the din is something provoking.

I should think these cars have more than doubled in number since the fire. Some have one and some two horses. Where they have two horses, there is a belt tied to the collar of each horse, thus doubling then nuisance.

I was in hopes that this bell, accompanied by the snorting and whistling of the steam-engine, was about to be replaced by the "fireless locomotive." It was stated by the press that the "fireless-locomotive" people had made a contract, "under bonds," to run the Hyde Park cars, and that last Monday the change was to take place. But no change did take place. Not once to-day the "fireless locomotive" ran, but without propelling or drawing aught but itself.

K.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26, 1873.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; $125 per foot.

INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $255 perfoot, ½ cash, or $220 per foot all cash, if sold this week.

STATE-ST.—23x125 feet, east front, near Thirty-first-st. No payment down if purchaser will build immediately.

FOR SALE—3-STORY HOUSE, 20x46—CASH $400—to be moved, or can be built new; rent $240 a year; cheap. Apply on premises, 255 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—200 FEET ON INDIANA-av., $13; 11 lots, South Englewood, less than acre price; 3 lots near Forty-fifth-st. and boulevard, very cheap. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND GOOD STYLED 2-STORY house and lot on Shurtleff-av., No. 225. Purchase of essential above commissions. Will sell at low price and long time. Inquire at the house or at 38 East Randolph-st. H. W. FALES.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES AT $7 PER FOOT, ¼ cash, frontingon Prairie & Calumet-aves., in Sec. 34, 39, 14. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park; easy terms, long time. Property was still build immediately as cash required. Teams ride in premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair; nicely finished; on Butterfield-st., third house from front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; easy and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Park, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, but, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CAMPBELL, on premises, or at 135 La Salle-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, AND very accessible:

Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st.
Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st.
Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, entirely new, near corner Bowen and Cottage Grove-avs.; have gas and water, marble mantels, etc. Will be sold on easy terms. Would accept a good lot on some avenue north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State-st. as part payment. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 223 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame and brick basement house, has gas in every room, marble mantels, hot and cold water, heated by furnace, large lot (50x170), good barn, etc. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN HARrison and Twelfth-sts., near Kedzie-av. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MADISON ST., NEAR CENtral Park. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LEAVING CITY; MUST SELL THAT desirable new 1½-story cottage No. 132 Honore-st., near to Van Buren-st. cars; convenient and pleasant location.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE, NEW, well-finished, and lease; the lease has 3 years and 8 months to run, $250 cash. 400 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, new house, 8 rooms, and lot. Inquire of GEORGE HOWLAND, on premises, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, finished throughout. West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 8 rooms, good location, West Side; $4,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT GOOD BARGAINS IN real estate, call at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE ST., WEST FRONT. 25 by 181 feet to alley, one block south of Fifty-first-st.; $250 per foot, ½ cash. G. B. MORSE, Room 31 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, containing 10 rooms, all in good condition, located on Twenty-sixth-st., near Prairie-av. BROWN & BRUCE, 156 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, containing 10 rooms, in good neighborhood, on Twenty-sixth-st., near Prairie-av. This property is offered at a low price to give immediate possession. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 156 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6X110 FEET TO ALLEY, SOUTH front on Park-av., just west of Leavitt-st. If taken this week, $90 per front foot, a bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY DESIRable residences, large brick barn and vacant lot, on corner, two blocks from Union Park and south of Washington-st. Rented till May next. Will sell on long time and easy terms, or would prefer to exchange for improved or unimproved residence property, south of Douglas place, worth $12,000 to 15,000 cash. Call on GEO. W. KNOX, Att'y, Room 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., 62x126, ON SOUTH Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—678 WEST JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Honore-sts., two-story house, nine rooms, lot 22x128 to 16-foot alley; easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE-AV., 200x167, SOUTHWEST corner Fifty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE 9 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER Wallace and Forty-sixth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50x180 FT. ON LAKE-AV., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST.—LOT 24x82 FT., ON Twelfth-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT 312 SOUTH Robey-st., Chicago. House 20x60 feet, 2 stories; barn on. Visitors.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—264 FT. FRONT ON Indiana-av., northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW, UNUSED SAFE, MEDIUM size, or less orders good for best Babcock Fire Extinguishers. Also, two scholarships in one of Chicago's best commercial colleges. Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—WRISSENBOOM'S American Engineering, complete. Address T 9, this office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF TELEGRAPH INstruments, entirely new. Call at office of J. H. HOWARD & CO., 45 and 47 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CASHMERE GOAT AND KID (A buck and doe); price $25. Apply at No. 548 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANAL BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team at half its value. Boat leaves very night. Apply at 226 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—SOME GERMAN PRINTING TYPES, with fixtures, very cheap. 113 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES—SAFE, TWO desks, and various other furniture. M. M. SMITH & BRO., 126 East Jackson-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, and lowest cash prices. Chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, mirrors, carpets, &c. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 303 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A MARBLE-TOP SIDEboard, marble-top and walnut centre-table, a very fine sofa, and a few other articles. Call at room 16, 126 South Clark-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; seven styles; all adapted for parlor, library, dining-room, office, or bedroom. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible into a perfect bed. Sold on installments, $3 to $10. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 303 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR HOUSEKEEPING; will pay cash. Situated on new buggy in part payment. Leave at Room 5, 45 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, NEARly new; $25, will sell for half. 149 South Halsted-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—Office, 155 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Highest cash price allowed for old Grover & Baker sewing machines in all and any of the new improvements. Machines sold on easy terms.

SINGER & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machines in the world, needles, oil, and repairing. Wholesale and Retail, 78 Clark-corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSiness and test mediums, 169 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS IN suburban lots, blocks, or acres can be made with E. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 5, No. 122 LaSalle-st. They are offering the choicest locations at Morgan Park and Washington Heights at the very lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. They offer to purchasers the rare opportunity of selecting their own plans for a dwelling, which will be erected upon property sold them, and the whole divided into forty-eight equal monthly payments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, thus bringing it within reach of parents of moderate income to secure a nice home. They further offer to present to any person or persons a clear warranty title to a splendid residence lot, provided they erect thereon immediately a neat, 6-room cottage or 1½-story Gothic house, this offer to cover six lots, two in each of three blocks, near Morgan-av. station, main line Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Call and see them. E. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 13 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 300 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and well subdivided in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x60; barn for stock; 9 frame cottages, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $175 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance in three years. Notice: This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre than can be bought in this vicinity. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. E. FOOT.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST attractive homes; large brick house; nearly and entire block of 2 acres; great variety of abundant fruits; beautiful hedges, lawns, and evergreens; shade in excellent condition; North Shore, 12½ feet above lake; 8,000 inhabitants; no better church, school, or social privileges; with or without furniture, horses, carriages, phaeton, weather-cock, etc., and free from all incumbrances, with perfect title. A comfortable home, with large grounds, away from the lake, would be taken as part pay. Englewood, Riverside, or Harlem preferred. GEO. W. KNOX, Attorney, Room 33, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE st.:

10, 20, or 40 acres, Sec 1, T 37, R 13, n w ¼.
40 acres, Sec 26, T 39, R 12, s e ¼.
9 acres near Humboldt Park, cheap.
Those looking for inside lots or dwellings should call upon E. C. COLE & CO.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city. $2,150 per acre. Small payment down, balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Carvall & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order; connected with sewer to the lake, lot 80x150, and a large barn; $3,000.

Also a few choice lots at figures which will make rapid sales. Location of a handsome grove, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.

OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 131 DEARBORN-st.: 50 acres of beautiful land on Seventy-ninth-st., between South Park and South Chicago; I will sell 10, 20, or 30 acres; no better investment; 150 feet, east front, on Wabash-av. near Fifty-sixth-st.; 250 feet, east front, on Michigan-av. corner Fifty-seventh-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BUILDING LOTS ON Sixty-first-st., Gunn, Wallace, and Chestnut-sts., 3 blocks from station; easy terms; 300 houses built this season; 60 passenger trains daily. HULBURD & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET CORNER Chestnut and School-sts.; very desirable; 3 blocks from depot; surrounded by first-class improvements. The advantages of this lot should be seen by parties looking for suburban homes; 60 passenger trains daily. Good schools, churches, and markets. HULBURD & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—4 LOTS, 50x170 EACH, on Sixteenth-st.; a very remarkable bargain; $4 cash, ¼ 1 year, ¼ 2 years, ¼ 3 years. Wabash-av. is now Macadamized with broken stone from the city to Englewood, making it one of the finest drives on the South Side. Parties looking for investments that will pay large dividends are invited to closely examine the above. HULBURD & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE GROVE AT THE DEPOT, ENGlewood, 25x240 feet; fine for 2 houses; will sell regardless of price. LARKIN & JENKS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CENTRAL PART, four choice homes; prices, $3,500, $7,000, $10,000, $20,000; easy terms; also choice building lots, gas and water. Address AVENUE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the INDEX, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT ON THE public square in Blue Island, near the depot; terms $10 cash and $5 per month; worth double the money, and are the best investment for a poor man now in the market. LARKIN & JENKS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN S. W. ¼ SEC. 31, 38, 13. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF 9 rooms with 50 feet of ground, at Auburn, near Englewood and 63d Harmel School; rent $3,500, per month. We are offering choice lots in this suburb at low prices, on very easy terms. Best of railroad accommodations. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—BEAUTIFUL lots, $250 to $500 each; two half-acre lots, each with 108 feet of frontage upon good street, directly opposite depot, $800 each. The latter are worthy of special attention.

Ravenswood—Neat dwelling, and lot 29 feet, $3,800; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 54 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, near depot; lots 25x125 feet each, $200 cash and $200 each 6 months for three years. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AND ACRE PROperty at and near the station of Kensington Heights, on C., B. & Q. R. R., from 1 to 80 acres. LYMAN & DODGE, 77 Clark-st.]

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE NOW READY to place upon the market Sidwell's Subdivision, cor. Fifty-ninth and Halsted-sts. 100 lots 25x125, 16-foot alleys, streets all graded, trains all stop at Fifty-ninth-st.; prices low and terms one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years. Title perfect; abstract furnished with each lot. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NEAR COTtage Grove-av. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRE PROPERTY ON Washington Heights, cheap and on easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—1¼ ACRES, CORNER Fifty-ninth and Wallace-sts.; this location is for sale cut; easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—96 LOTS IN STUART'S SUBDIVISION, southwest of Brighton, in Sec. 1, 38, 13, for $13,000, or less than $140 per lot. WM. GARNETT, 152 Monroe-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS, beautifully located, with plenty of large fruit and shade trees, only a few rods from the station at Kensington Heights, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Terms easy; furnished if desired. LYMAN & DODGE, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES AT THE STATION JUST south of Washington Heights; will retail for $3,500; $1,200 will take the block. LARKIN & JENKS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house of 10 rooms, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 4½ ACRES EACH, near Northwestern Car Shops, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Washington, Ill., 16 miles from depot. Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 10 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 25 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good garden, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 192 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots, 50 feet front and 120 feet deep, for from $800 to $900 each. Blocks of from 5 to 9 acres on special terms, to men who will build. JOHN CULVER, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. TEAVER, basement, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES to rent and in pleasant locations for sale on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, good houses for rent and to sell on easy terms. WM. P. TOAKLEY, 144 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR shops on four years' time. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES; VILLAGE of Sand Springs, Delaware Co., Ia., near depot; improved and well rented. Also

640 acres of choice farming lands, Knox Co., Mo., west from Quincy, Ill.; surrounded by first-class improvements, and near railroad.

320 acres, famous Walnut Valley lands, Butler Co., Kan.; entered and patented under Buchanan, near county seat.

Can get a great bargain in exchange for good house and lots in or near Chicago. G. W. KNOX, Attorney, Room 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash or will exchange for lots in this city, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, 1,000 ACRES, ILLINOIS COMbination of soil, timber, and water; fine railroad facilities; large stone house, 2 stories, 20 rooms; 2,000 feet of fencing; 3,000 fruit trees; property of WM. GARNETT, 152 Monroe-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, 3 GOOD FRAME houses, pleasant locations, between Aberdeen-st. and Western-av., Lake and Harrison-sts. Customers at once if price and terms are right. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 138 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, 1, 2, OR 3 CHOICE lots to be built upon, on North LaSalle-st., Lincoln, or Sheffield-aves., by responsible parties ready. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 138 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$25,000 TO $75,000 OF DESIRABLE acre property, south or southwest of the city. Terms of purchase must be easy; mean business. REA & COATES, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN OR NEAR CHIcago. Owners willing to sell cheap may give description and address R 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD SUBDIVISION that will retail well. Give location and price, and address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE TO FIVE ACRES, OR LESS, IN the immediate vicinity of Calumet and the lake; must be cheap and on easy terms. Address, giving price and terms, with location, P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, 5-roomed houses, on monthly payments (about $20 per month) near cars. Address R 20, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS WISHES to form the acquaintance of a young lady of 18 years of age; object matrimony; poverty no objections, providing the lady be attractive and of amiable disposition. The gentleman is sincere, and none need reply only such as can appreciate a devoted husband and happy home, as can appreciate a devoted husband and happy home, as can appreciate a devoted husband and happy home,

NEW YORK.

Further Developments Concerning the Railroad Bond Forgeries.

Bogus Bonds, Representing $1,000,000, Said to Be on the Market.

One of the Prominent Dealers Under Arrest.

A Banking Clerk Makes Off with $30,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The excitement in Brooklyn continues very great. The Ring officials have got to quarreling with each other, and threaten exposures. The Republican organization has been broken up, and a new combination has been formed. The two Reform Committees have reorganized, and public meetings are to be called for this week. The *Union* newspaper has been sold to a Republican clique, headed by Alderman Richardson, who is to be the Ring and Republican candidate for Mayor.

Theodore Tilton is shortly to assume the editorship of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the chief Ring organ, in order to permit it to assume a quasi reform attitude.

A new paper, with a heavy capital, is to make its appearance in a few days, and altogether the prospect is indicative of a lively political campaign.

Thus far a partial examination of the accounts of a single Brooklyn bank has shown defalcations in four accounts, as follows: Fire Department fund, $8,000; Board of Education fund, $50,000; sinking fund, $60,000; Treasurer's deposits, $98,920.11. Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, the nephew of the Boss, who is the "Register," is officially charged by the Comptroller with appropriating to his own use the interest in the Fire Department fund to the amount named. His only plea in extenuation of this offense is, that it is an old steal, authorized by custom. In other words, his predecessors did it, and have been doing it for years. Pickings and stealings in this department are found to be enormous in the aggregate. Deficiency in funds of the Board of Education was traced through two banks, in which the account was kept. This indicates that there may be something wrong in other than the Ring banks. The sinking fund was robbed on two occasions. Money was returned in five installments, all of which were paid into the Trust Company since the Ring, which had used the money, grew frightened. The last installment, with only part interest, was returned by Rodman himself, through the Fulton Bank, into the Trust Company during its late suspension, and long after it was known that this account had been robbed. It is now asserted that the money thus paid by Rodman was not his own, and that he had never stolen funds originally; that he was employed to return the money under promises of protection, and that he was thus skillfully entrapped into furnishing proofs against himself, which may yet send him to State Prison. The $98,920.11 is what was left unpaid of a defalcation which has been standing for years, and which, at one time, was as high as $405,071.28. It was not Mr. Rodman's steal. He probably never got a penny of it. His counsel have proof, or assert that they have, that Rodman was employed only to take city deposits from the Treasury, and put the amount where the Ring could use it. That defalcation has averaged, for two years past, nearly, if not quite $300,000, the interest of which alone would have paid the Ring which used it $20,000 a year. This interest is lost to the city. It is already generally suspected that public officials shared in the use of this fund, and who combined to repay it when reforination threatened to expose the fraud. There are rumors of five loans to Judge McCue. Mills and Rodman got only the Trust Company funds. The defaulters to the city were others, and it is not news in Brooklyn that they were public officers. The brief examination which has been made shows that three years ago there was a defalcation in the City Treasury of $581 963.15. It may appear that this was the defalcation which has gradually been reduced to $98,000. This sum is not, therefore, to be charged to the profit of the Ring and loss of the city. But discovery shows conclusively that, as far back as 1870, the Ring was using over $500,000 of the city funds. Further still, the fact has been developed that there is a deficiency of $2,000,000 in the Tax-Collector's office, and it is by no means certain that the whole of this can be accounted for on the plea that the taxes are in arrears. There is grave and wide-spread suspicion that an examination will show that thousands of persons, put down on books as in arrears for taxes, have paid promptly, and that collections have not been all paid in.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Charles W. Keep, a banker, of No. 16 New street, was robbed on Saturday night of over $30,000 by Edward Patterson, a clerk. The property consisted of gold certificates and bonds which Keep gave to Patterson to deposit in a bank.

Details of the robbery of Keep & Cross, by Edward Patterson, their clerk, show that the latter ordered for account of the firm from Hatch & Foote, Jay Cooke & Co., 5-20 bonds and gold certificates amounting to $33,700, drew Keep & Cross' checks in payment, which Mr. Cross signed without inquiry. The clerk then forged the check of Fearing & Dallinger to balance his account, and deposited it in the bank, when the forgery was discovered. In the meantime Patterson pocketed the bonds and gold certificates and decamped. He has not yet been found.

An announcement is made that an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct has been in the habit of visiting disreputable houses in the interest of Capt. McCullom and telling the keepers that they must pay or be "pulled." One woman tells the story of a visit made by the Captain himself, and of his admiration for a clock and vases which adorned the mantel-piece, saying "how well they would look on the mantel-piece" in his house, which he is fitting up.

Investigation, thus far, shows that the forgeries made known on Saturday are confined to New York Central 7s of 1878, and Buffalo, New York & Erie first-mortgage bonds. About $126,000 of the latter, so far as can be ascertained, have been placed. A report was prevalent in Wall street to-day that a bank has lost heavily by their forgeries, and that a small broker firm has suffered to the amount of $11,000. James W. Johnson, purporting to be an attorney and counselor-at-law, at 99 Broadway, Williamsburg, has been arrested with four of the forged bonds in his possession, and some cash proceeds of the sales of other bonds. Two forgers, who are said to be operating with Johnson, have fled from the city, owing to the exposure of Saturday.

The *Express* says the New York Central forgeries turn out to be less in amount than stated this morning. Thus far, $93,000 are discovered, and the most searching examinations have taken place. The total amount of good New York Central 7s of 1876 now outstanding is only $195,000. No forgeries of other issues of New York Central have been discovered. The Buffalo, New York & Erie forgeries, of which no particulars have heretofore been given, are of more importance than the Central forgeries. On the 23d ult., Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was informed that preparations were being made to place on the market a large amount of Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad bonds due in 1877. Capt. Walsh set to work with two detectives, but the expose on Saturday of New York Central forgeries caused two of the forgers to fly, and but one was captured to-day. The one captured, James W. Johnson, purporting to be attorney and counselor-at-law in Williamsburg, is the party who sold $26,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie bonds, due in 1877. Johnson sold $15,000 of these bonds through an outside broker in miscellaneous securities; $10,000 were sold at 90, and $5,000 at 91, while the Stock Exchange price was 92¾. Another lot of $10,000 was taken by Johnson to a young and careful broker, who, before undertaking to sell, made inquiries of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bank of Commerce, and the Erie Railway office. All these parties pronounced them genuine, and the broker sold the bonds. Johnson was captured Sunday morning with four of the bonds in his possession, and some of the proceeds in cash. Johnson is held in custody, awaiting complaint. Of the two parties who escaped arrest, Williamson is supposed to be one of them. The officers expect to make further developments in a few days. The total amount of forged Buffalo, New York & Erie bonds sold or hypothecated is estimated at $126,000. The bonds are so well executed that the printer pronounced them genuine. No forged railway share certificates have yet been discovered. Williamson, who is implicated in the forgeries, some months since opened an insurance office on Montgomery street, Jersey City. This office was searched to-day, but nothing found to give a clue to his whereabouts. A statement comes from the police headquarters to-night, on what is said to be good authority, that a million dollars' worth of forged railway bonds and other securities have been thrown on the market by this gang. Among others, $150,000 New Jersey Central Railroad bonds, $200,000 Western Union Telegraph, and $200,000 Boston and New York bonds. It is rumored that there is a large lot of forged New York Central bonds in circulation in the London market. Messrs. Harkins & Braine, No. 12 Broad street, are sufferers to some extent through loaning money to Williamson.

The Over and Terminer Grand Jury to-day presented an indictment of murder in the first degree against Michael Broderick for the killing of his son. It will be remembered that the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Brodsrick acted in self-defense.

The assets of City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, now in the hands of the Comptroller, amount to $200,000, and his seven bondsmen promise to make good any deficiency. Rodman, Sprague's defaulting assistant, remains in jail. Tax-Collector Burrows denies, in emphatic language, the charge of Warren, the expert accountant, that the moneys collected in his department have been withheld for months from the Treasurer, and thinks that, in view of the defalcations of the City Treasury, he would have been better off if such had been the case.

Investigations by the Commissioners of the Common Council of Long Island City have resulted in the discovery of a discrepanay in the real estate purchased by the Water Board of $54,980, according to the records in the County Clerk's office.

EAST SAGINAW.

The Salt Dealers' Suspension—Shipments of Lumber—Tug Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 1.—Messrs. Haskin and Martin, of the firm of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, Chicago, salt merchants, who suspended a week or ten days since, have been in this city and had a conference with their creditors. A committee of three was appointed to visit Chicago and examine the books of the firm. Messrs. Haskin and Martin represent that they have $100,000 assets over liabilities, and produce papers to corroborate their statements. The cause of the suspension is attributed to difficulties in the settlement of the Haskins estate, which draws $200,000 out of their business. They claim fair profits and a large business in salt, and a large profit in cement, and if an arrangement can be made with the Haskins estate they will resume business at once. It is understood that they are now buying salt in this market, but ostensibly as agents for other parties. Their liabilities in the valley, for salt bought during the past sixty days, amounts to $82,000.

According to itemized statement, the shipments of lumber from the Saginaw River by water, during August, 1873, amounted to 76,000,000 feet, against 71,000,000 for the corresponding time last year. The total shipments by water to date are 334,974,000 feet, against 280,328,000 feet for same time last year. The rail-shipments will bring the exports of lumber to Sept. 1 to 400,000,000 feet.

The tug Star was partially burned this morning.

Railroad News.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 1.—Railroad matters have been exciting deep interest for the past week in this city and county, and ground has been broken for three railroads, viz: The Joliet & Valparaiso Railroad, the Chicago, Joliet & Peoria Railroad, and the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad. The latter-named road is the one really responsible for the present activity in railroad affairs. The two former roads broke ground last week. The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, in which Judge J. M. Tebbetts, a heavy stockholder of the Texas & Pacific Road; C. C. P. Holden, of Chicago; Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Congressman Rice, of Maine, and a number of the heavy railroad men of Chicago and the East are interested, broke ground this morning. The whole road, from Chicago to Streator, is under contract. Work commenced simultaneously this morning at different points along the line. A general contractor, with twenty sub-contractors, are in this city to-day. The last rail is to be laid from Chicago to Streator by the 1st day of January. About one hundred men and twenty teams are now at work just south of the city. This road will be another great coal route. It will penetrate the Braidwood coal-fields, southwest of Braidwood, where the Company owns 17,000 acres of coal lands, and terminate at the immense shafts recently opened at the Streator mines. Joliet is the only town of any importance touched on the route.

DES MOINES, Sept. 1.—The Des Moines & Minnesota Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company have notified the city that they have taken possession of East Front street, on which to enter the city and make a connection with the Rock Island & Des Moines Valley Railroad. The City Council has refused to provide any way for them to enter the city; hence these actions.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—The newly-elected Directors of the Rockport & Southwestern Railway Company to-day elected S. S. L'Hommedieu President; E. H. Sabin, Vice-President and General Superintendent, and H. H. Latem, Secretary.

The Late Storm at the East.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 1.—The Marine and Fishery Department has received dispatches from Magdalen Islands stating that fifty vessels, American and British, were wrecked in the gale of the 21st ult.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The brig T. W. A. Rogers, which left Liverpool, N. S., on the 12th of February for Barbadoe, has not been heard of since.

The schooner Good Intent, of Arcata, was towed into Port Hood, C. B., Friday full of water. Five bodies were taken from her hold.

The schooner Sassacus, of Proprinceton, Mass., was lost at Cape Negro, N. S., on Sunday night during the storm. She was from the Grand Banks, bound home, and was at Port Mouton on the 29d, and when the gale came on anchored westward of the rocks near Cape Negro, dragged her anchor, and drifted among the breakers. The Captain and crew left in three dories, and were out all night on the 25th. One of the dories, containing one of the crew, landed at Bacir's light-station, since which time nothing further has been heard of the other dories, which are believed to be lost.

Brig Faith, Swansea, corn-laden, foundered outside of Cascumpec Bay, P. E. I., during the storm, and all hands were lost.

Schooner Carrie Rich, Capt. Thompson, was wrecked on North Cape Reef, and all hands, seventeen in number, perished.

Several vessels were wrecked near the north cape of Prince Edward's Island. Eight bodies have been picked up on the east side of that place.

Burning of Government Buildings at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Information has been received here of the burning of four large Government buildings, cavalry stables, at Fort Riley, Kansas, last night. The report says that all the contents of the stables were burned. The horses were saved, but the wagons were destroyed. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Steamships Scotia, Samaria, Seriere, Bremen, and Idaho, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamer Olympia, from Glasgow.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Capt. E. T. Dix, an old and well-known steamboat captain, died here yesterday.

GREEN BRIAR, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 1.—The Hon. D. M. Berdinger, of North Carolina, formerly Minister to Spain, died this evening.

Quincy Bridge Ordinance.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 1.—The ordinance granting right of way to the Western Illinois Bridge Company to erect a railroad and wagon bridge across the river, opposite this city, was passed by the City Council to-night by a unanimous vote. The ordinance grants to the Bridge Company $24,000 a year in lieu of tolls for wagons and pedestrians. The work is to be completed within three years. There is great rejoicing among the friends of the measure.

From Fort Sill.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Leavenworth *Times* of yesterday states that Simmons & Stager, of that city, received a letter on Saturday from Fort Sill, dated Aug. 24, which makes no mention of Indian troubles or of apprehended attacks.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Sept. 1.—The *Commercial's* correspondent at Wichita, Ks., sends the following dispatch:

WICHITA, Sept. 1.—The stage has arrived, leaving Fort Sill on the 28th ult., and reports the story of the Indian massacre to be a hoax. There is no trouble with the Indians at Sill or on the road.

ST. LOUIS.

The Corn Corner—The Commissioners in Session—The "Longs" Bound to Hold Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The excitement on 'Change, in regard to the corn corner, was continued to-day, though in a less degree than yesterday. Many of the shorts settled, and still came to time like men this morning, being really ashamed of themselves that they squealed so loud on Saturday. Quite a throng gathered about the Call Board at noon to-day. Carruthers, the biggest bull of the lot was the most prominent. Ozias Bailey was in and out among the boys, encouraging them, and manipulating matters generally. The boys were bound to squeeze to the last degree of forbearance. The attack began with Carruthers, who offered 52 cents, and finally run the price up to 55½ cents. Between these extremes, 8,500 bushels changed hands. Most of it was bought by Carruthers and Nanson, and Bartholow, Teasdale & Harrison bought a little. The sellers were Austin, Sprague & Co., Ozias Bailey, and some others. The settlements were nearly all at 50 cents, but one or two settled at lower figures. The Commissioners sat to-day and listened to the grievances of one gray-haired juvenile, who thought himself badly hurt. Day after to-morrow the Commissioners will sit again and hear the protest of the others against the margin, which will be about 12 cents. Elon G. Smith is still stiff, and threatens to go into the courts. John McBride, Green & Williams, McCormick, and Adams & Armington, will go before the Commissioners, even if they do not carry the thing farther. The firm last mentioned is a Chicago firm, with a great deal of money to back it. Were not the daily receipts so small now the corner could not stand twenty-four hours. They do not average over 18,000 bushels a day. Most of the business men are ashamed of their conduct, and, if they had to do it all over again, would act quite differently. The longs are bound to hold on as long as they possibly can, and they may in the end make some money, but not much.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Board of Police Commissioners, at a very late hour to-night, and after hearing a great amount of evidence on both sides, suspended Chief of Police James McDonough for thirty days for his action in the arrest of and refusal of bail for Mrs. Carnivan.

Joseph B. McCullugh has retired from the managing editorship of the *Democrat*, of this city.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 1.—Samuel Dawson, brakeman on the Pan-Handle Railroad, while attempting to get on a freight train to-day, slipped and fell, with one leg under the trucks, and had the calf of the same almost entirely cut off.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—Yesterday a brakeman named John Wilson, while switching in the Lake Shore yard, fell on the track and had a leg so badly crushed that he lived but a short time.

This morning a conductor on the Lake Shore Railroad discovered a man on the bumper-switch of an engine. While endeavoring to get him off, the man became frighted, jumped, and fell on the track, two cars passing over him, killing him almost instantly. Name unknown.

Pickpockets Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 1.—On Saturday, Chief of Police Rankin, with Policeman Larry Moore, succeeded in arresting three notorious pickpockets and thieves, who had been working their vocation in this city during the week with quite good success. They hail from Chicago, and sail under the names of Davis, Wright, and Martin. They had their examination to-day, and Mayor White held them over.

A Condemned Murderer Commits Suicide.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 1.—Ritcheson, who murdered Constable Fagwell last fall, in Green County, and who was to be hanged on the 17th of October, committed suicide by hanging himself in the jail at Xenia yesterday morning. He was heavily ironed, and it was believed that he was secure from attempts at escape or suicide. He had declared several times that he would not be hanged on the gallows.

Double Murder in Rutland, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 1.—The special correspondent of the *Pantagraph* at New Rutland reports to-night the murder of J. Mallott, of Nebraska Township, Livingston County, and his brother, by Tom and Pat Barrett, in a drunken row on last Saturday night. The victims were pounded to death. The murderers and their accomplices are now in jail at Pontiac.

An Honorable Exception.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—It having been publicly stated here that information had been received from but one re-elected or elected for the first term to the next Congress who has declined to draw the increased pay, it has come to light that the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckle, from the Fourth Ohio District, has from the first declined to take any part of the money, and will use his influence to secure the repeal of the law, and makes the repeal applicable to himself.

International Cigar-Makers' Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—The International Cigar-Makers' Union is holding its ninth annual Convention here to-day. About twenty delegates are present, and the chief business of the day has been the listening to a report of the Committee on Credentials and address of the President.

The Kentucky Ku-Klux.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It is understood that it is impossible for the civil authorities to arrest the Ku-Klux of Kentucky, and the aid of the military will be asked. No action will be taken until the return of the Attorney General.

A $500 Counterfeit Note.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Treasurer received to-day, from the Assistant Treasurer at New York, a dangerous counterfeit $500 legal-tender note of the last issue of 1869, so well executed as to deceive even some experts.

The Italian Infant-Slave Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Convention of Italian Societies, in session last week, adopted a petition to Congress, asking that body to effectually suppress the traffic in Italian children, which has been carried on so long by padrones, and which is so shameful in character.

American Enterprise in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican diplomatist, has arrived here and says that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that the newly-elected Mexican Congress is opposed to American enterprise.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Base Ball: Atlantics, 5; Athletics, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Base-Ball: Philadelphias, 14; Washingtons, 7.

Four Men Drowned.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 1.—The steamer Jay Cooke ran down a yawl-boat containing nine men. Four were drowned, and one had a shoulder broken. The accident causes great excitement.

The Nail-Makers.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 1.—There will be a meeting of the Western Nail Association in this city on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; family, $6.50@9.50. Corn dull; mixed, 65c; white, 68c. Oats in good demand at 43@45c.

BRAN—Quiet at 85c.

HAY—Choice, scarce, $28.00; prime dull at $22.00@23.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet at 9¾@11c@11¾@11¾c. Pork dull. Lard—Refined tierce, 9c; keg, 11c.

WHISKY—Lower; Louisiana, $1.01; choice Cincinnati, $1.06.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 400 bales; ordinary, 12@13c; good ordinary, 13c; low middlings, 17¾c; middlings, 18¾c. Stock, 7,177 bales.

—Bishop Hennessy has decided to establish a Catholic College in Dubuque, and the details have been decided upon. All of the professors' chairs will be filled by priests. A suitable college building is a part of the programme of the future. At present, the Sisters' building, on Fourteenth street, will be used. The college will be opened early in September. It is the Bishop's aim to make this college not only a credit to his diocese, but an honor to the State.

CHOLERA.

Fearful Ravages of the Disease in Kentucky—Other Reports.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 1.—In consequence of the appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Millersburg, eight miles from this city, and the report of fifteen deaths, the Directors of the Bourbon County Fair have postponed their annual fair from Sept. 2 to Oct. 14. The following letter has just been received from a prominent physician of Millersburg:

"MILLERSBURG, Ky., Sept. 1.—The cholera is fearful here. Fifteen deaths in town this morning, and several others will be dead presently. Never so violent here before. Most of the cases, thus far, are negroes. Nearly thirty deaths here since Thursday last.

(Signed) "A. G. STITT, M. D."

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1.—A special to the Lexington *Press* from Paris and Millersburg state that the cases of cholera in the latter place are of the most malignant character, and, up to the present time, not a single person attacked has recovered. At 5 p. m., Dr. Barnes reports eighteen deaths during the past twenty-four hours; twenty new cases, all white persons; that the disease runs its course in three to six hours, terminating in the death of the patient. To-night ten new cases are reported. One death at Paris this afternoon.

There is a perfect panic in Millersburg, and there is great alarm in Paris. Many persons are seeking places of safety, and removing their families out of the infected districts.

Eight deaths from Cholera are reported in Stanford. It is stated that the symptoms and course pursued by the disease is similar in all respects to the epidemic of 1834.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 1.—Three deaths occurred in this city on Saturday and Saturday night from cholera. One death followed in two and another in seven hours after the attack.

THE MUIR DISASTER.

Further Testimony Taken at the Investigation.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The examination in the Detroit-Milwaukee disaster still continues at Muir. The evidence to-day is in substance a repetition of what has already been telegraphed. Isaac McMullen, track-foreman, testifies as follows: I was was waiting at the bridge; noticed the flag-men; saw them when they first commenced giving the signals, which was when the train first came in sight; immediately after they commenced waving the flags the engineer called for brakes; I know three feet make a yard; my eyesight is good; when the engine passed me she was sliding; I heard Conductor Knill tell one man to go up and relieve Darby; I heard no other order given by him; I had some conversation with a man who I have since learned was Brown, a brakeman; told him I thought he was hardly far enough with the flag, it being such a foggy morning, and he would allow me, I would take the flag and go farther; he told me to mind my own business, that he would attend to that himself; this was while we were at the bridge; noticed no brakeman on top of the train; saw two men standing on the platform of the caboose when the train passed me; think the train was about 300 yards east of the bridge when I first heard the engine whistle. Adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S SUICIDES.

An Unsuccessful and a Successful Attempt.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Atwell brought a man to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, whom he supposed to be drunk. The man gave his name as Hammond Sleninth, and was booked and locked up accordingly. At 10 o'clock his strange appearance excited the notice of Sergt. Barrett, and Dr. Peters was sent for. In the meantime a sealed letter in the pocket of the prisoner was opened, and was found to contain the following startling appeal:

LAST REQUESTS.—Have my body taken to the Cook County Hospital for identification. John Gosefield Sleninth, my father, lives at 748 or 750 South Halsted street. The reporters will please not publish the details. The Coroner's jury may find any verdict except insanity, on recommendation of the Doctor.

Soon after the arrival of the Doctor, the suspicions which this document had aroused, that the man had taken poison with a suicidal intent, were fully confirmed, and he was immediately removed to the County Hospital. At first it was feared by the Doctors there that the man was past all earthly aid; but by the afternoon he was so far recovered as to be able to converse. Although he had not much to say with regard to the matter of his attempt at self-destruction, it was gleaned that the inducing cause was a chronic lack of employment and unfortunate circumstances generally.

At about half-past 7 o'clock yehterday morning, Dr. James McCarthy, residing at the corner of Emerald and Thiry-fifth streets, shot himself in the right breast, while suffering from temporary mental aberration. He died at twenty minutes past 9 in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr Bronson Howard's society comedy, "Diamonds," was produced at McVicker's Theatre last evening. Comedies treating of society have been remarkably successful of late; there has been a rage for them; they have been the fashion, and, being the fashion, every one went to see them. As a general thing, they have been witty, bright, sparkling, light of structure, easy to follow, and it seldom took more than two hours from the opening of the plots until everybody was made happy. Mr. Howard's production is not destitute of merit. At times it is amusing, but there is a heavy streak running through it which makes it linger tediously. There is the usual man with a wife, —a man who cares nothing for society, while the wife is the slave of fashion. Of course matters don't run smoothly. When she wants to go to a party he prefers to stay at home and toast his toes at the fire, and when he is determined to go fishing she asks him to take her to a soiree. As he won't go, of course she finds some one who will. There is always somebody around to be more attentive to a man's wife than the man himself, and, in the case at bar, to borrow a legal phrase, there is a cousin, —how those cousins do turn up at the most opportune or inopportune moments, — and this cousin who, by the way, had been jilted by the lady in years gone by, was in the house of his mistress making love to her, partially against her will, though she did encourage him the least bit, as he was useful when her lord and master was out of sorts. The reader knows that the villain is found out in the last act, and that the man and woman fall into each other's arms, swear eternal fidelity, the curtain drops on the scene, and the audience makes the best of its way to the street cars. These are the main charcters, the husband, *Hamilton Wyckoff* (O'Neil), the wife, *Mabel* (Miss Ada Gray), and the villain, *John Reddington* (Norris). These are not the only characters. There are twenty-one others,—about twelve too many. Of course there are flirtations,—a series of them run through the play. *Nelly Wyckoff* (Miss May Montello) flirts with *Percival Jarvis* (Floyd); Herminie (Mrs. Ella Kemble) flirts with *Tom Truesdell* (Gaston), and *Miss Cornelia Vanaycke*, a dashing widow (Mrs. Allen), flirts with *Dr. Shuttleworth* (Bainford). There may be other flirtations going on, but they escape our memory just now. These flirtations are side-shows to the main circus. Sometimes they are interesting and funny, and again prosy and sorrowful enough.

The first act is in a family-mansion, where the man and wife and the villain make, and the rest of them put in, as appearance, and go through their laughing parts. Everybody laughs in this act. Man, wife, lover, and the flirts all laugh—forced laughs, unnatural, loud, and stagey. Mrs. Allen does her share of the cachinnation better than any. She is most natural and easy. The others laugh as if they were hired to laugh, and do nothing else. There is too much laughter in the act, for what there is to provoke such exuberant merriment cannot be discovered off the stage. The second act is the kissing act. Everybody kisses everbody else. It is an improvement on the laughing act. Then comes the third or sighing act. Everybody sighs. By this time the man and wife have become utterly estranged, and the lady and gentleman lovers have arrived at the conclusion that the course of true love doesn't run smooth. The curtain goes down again, and rises to disclose the scene of the fourth act, a club-room gorgeously mounted, altogether one of the finest scenes imaginable. The fifth act ends the tale, the villain is discomfited, and everybody else is made happy by marriage, or in some other way.

As for the acting, like the play, it is good here and there, and indifferent between times. Mr. Floyd was serene and gentleman-like throughout, just as he always is. Mr. O'Neil was uneven, occasionally excellent, occasionally not excellent, as when he acted too much he overdid his part. His costume and appearance were charming. Mr. Norris was applauded, it being his first appearance at this theatre. As a villain he was quite villainous. In the first act where he laughed so immoderately and otherwise violated common sense, he could not be praised, but he improved in the succeeding acts, and by the time he got through was doing very nicely. Mr. Rainford was as usual,—that is, he did very well in his specialty of old man. Mr. Gaston, whose duty it was to make love, was not ardent enough. He perhaps was bashful, as young men are in the presence of the fair one, and, judging from the tone of the fair one, a little more dash and vim would have put her in a better humor. Mr. Seymour as *Todd*, an anxious old lad, was one of the best characters. He imitated nature admirably. Miss Gray was fair, but too boisterous in the pathetic parts, for, although the gallery applauded the sentiments uttered, it would not be judicious to believe that it was on account of the manner of the utterance. She was tastefully attired, and, to do her justice, she made all that could be made out of a part rather barren of interest for a part on which the entire plot was supposed to be concentrated. Mrs. Allen acquitted herself with much credit, her acting being uniformly good. Miss Montello laughed too much, cried in awful tones, sobbed hysterically, and played the flirt otherwise not very badly. Mrs. Kemble was open to criticism like Miss Montello. If those ladies would only think for a moment how they would act in real life, they would be more worthy of commendation. Mrs. Stoneall, as *Mrs. Todd*, was good indeed. Of the other parts there is no necessity to say anything.

The audience was moderately large, the play is rather wishy-washy, but still there is an enjoyment in it, and those who desire that enjoyment should go every night this week.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A few days ago, as Mr. Gardiner's charming theatre approached completion, we gave a detailed description of its appearance. This was written from a view of the house by daylight. Suffice it to say that the less searching light from numerous gas-burners adds greatly to the effect. The brilliant colors show more brilliantly, and the soubre ones obtain an additional strength. There are one or two drawbacks, one of which is the calcium light in the centre of the dome, which does not come up to its promise. However, taken as a whole, the audience—a very large and cultivated one by the way—had not seen anything to surpass it. The opening night was in every way satisfactory, alike to manager, star, and audience. We place the three interested parties in this order because it generally happens that the audience is the last party consulted, and to be satisfactory to them, everything must be so to the others. The piece was the famous pedantic production of Bulwer's genius, "Richelieu," with no less an actor in the title role than the rising star, Lawrence Barrett. "Richelieu" is a standard drama. Forrest, Macready, Booth have electrified their audiences with the curse of Rome, thrilling with suppressed passion, or carrying irresistibly away by the torrent of anger bursting the barriers of wisdom and prudence. The public have accepted it, and it is regarded now as one worthy of the best talent the stage can produce. Nobody cares about the absurdities of an assassin reading to his victim a dowery lecture upon the shocking practice of deceit,—a lecture in which the choicest images of diction dance in joyous procession before the shuddering Cardinal. Perhaps a death-warrant printed on toned and perfumed paper in polychromatic ink could scarcely be more grotesque than this, but nobody seems to find any fault with *De Maupras* for so taunting his benefactor. As the world thinks it good taste, and has a little or nothing to the contrary, we would add nothing more about the piece than to mention that, in the second act, Mr. Barrett has ventured with much self-distrust upon a slight change in the order of two scenes, and that, too, to the improvement of the dramatic effect. It is heterodox, perhaps, to disagree with Booth, and Mr. Barrett is heterodox. He does not play his *Richelieu* like that of his predecessor, and for several reasons. He has not that tall, commanding figure that distinguishes Booth. He is shorter and more slender; his features have not that aquiline cast,—that strong nose, and those thin, subtle, mobile lips that aid Booth in giving expression to shades of thought and feeling. Conscions of being thus unable to supply the conventional *Richelieu*, Mr. Barrett strikes out in an entirely original direction. His make-up is as unlike that of Booth as it consistently can be. His forehead is low and wide; his eyes hollow, and his upper lip covered with a tiny gray moustache. Seen from a position near the stage, the face is strongly marked; at a distance, it is nothing. All vestige of expression is lost near the door, and yet the auditorium is not a large one. It is so singular that so essential a point should be overlooked. The make-up gives us the most favorable opportunities for judging the character of the *Cardinal*, and from those glimpses Mr. Barrett has created a very strong character. It is a blending of senile weakness and superb mental vigor. The latter always subdues the former, but the brilliant glore from the dying taper only serves to reveal more clearly how near to the socket it has burned. Here Mr. Barrett is eminently successful in his portrayal. His voice is merely under that perfect discipline which it will reach if this gifted young man is spared to grace the stage for a few years more. Its feeble utterances cannot by any possibility be reconciled with the full diapason of his anathema. The one is from lungs whose active service has long ago told with deadly certainty; the other from the chest of matured and perfect manhood. It is a strain that survives in *Richelieu*, not muscle. Mr. Barrett's elocution is excellent in the main, but now and then a trifle weak, so seldom, however, as not to strike one who is not on the qui vive for a fault. Long and patient study, added to native ability, has helped him to the position he holds upon the stage at the present day. There are some mannerisms in his *Richelieu* which are affectations, and unnecessary to the distinctive delineation of the character, but it is a matter of taste whether they improve or mar. Our opinion inclines to the latter. It is in the fourth act, in which the circle of the solemn Church is drawn that the most trying test of his declamatory powers is made, and Mr. Barrett passed through this with such apparent power and ease that three full rounds of applause followed the outburst of concentrated, desperate passion, a question always to be settled here to those who have strolled from before the curtain the character of this crafty spiritual politician. Would he have uttered that tremendous threat as it is usually read, or is it not more natural to suppose that the passion of a man whom perpetual watchfulness had guarded against vulgar outbursts would not give way to such a storm of voice? Would he not rather have hissed his curse than shouted it? We think the latter, because it would be the more effectual. The strength of *Richelieu* is more that of the serpent than the bull. But the former is the conventional usage, and the latter perhaps too great an innovation to be attempted. Innovations produce dissension. Fechter's *Hamlet* produced an outcry throughout two continents because he wore a blonde wig; yet Fechter is a giant in dramatic strength. Still, though partly conventional and partly original, Lawrence Barrett's *Richelieu* is a character which can rank with the best upon the stage. He was not altogether well supported, for Miss Kate Fletcher is not by any means adapted even to the simple, artless role of *Julie*. Her defects are vocal almost entirely, but too apparent to be dismissed without a word. On the other hand Mr. Frank Evans as *De Maupras*, except in a slovenliness of gait very distressing in a man who reads so well, was deserving of praise; and Mr. Louis F. Barreit, brother of the star, a very commendable *Baradas*, with plenty of good points to predicate a rising actor, and just enough crudities to compel him to study. Mr. Webster as *Francois* needs only to master his lines by constant repetition in order to utter them without thickness, and to be all in the part that one could wish for. Mr. Dean has a good presence for a King, but scarcely has enough even for the insipid monarch he personates. The scenic arraagements are in admirable taste, and show plainly that either Mr. Barrett himself arranged them or that Mr. Gardiner has a jewel in the person who did. The orchestra too is much improved, and played some selections which called out merited applause. Mr. Gardiner is to be congratulated upon the opening of his new theatre. Drama, performance, and house were of a kind, and that of the best.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Apollo Musical Club was held last evening in their new rooms in the Superior Block, on Clark street, opposite the Court House. The new hall is admirably adapted both for the musical and social purposes of the club, and will accommodate about 200 people. It has been handsomely and tastefully furnished, and from one of the walls the bust of their patron god looks down upon them. It is intended to make the hall a musical and social headquarters,—a rendezvous for musicians, and a pleasant place of resort for the members, both active and associate, by day or evening. The routine business of the meeting was the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of the old Board, as follows: President, George P. Upton; Vice President, William Sprague; Secretary, C. C. Curtiss; Treasurer, F. A. Bowen; Librarian, Theodore Brown; Musical Committee, Fritz Foltz, A. R. Sabin, John Hubbard. In addition to the above, the Club voted to appoint a committee to have charge of the social duties of the Society, which will be organized hereafter. The Secretary made his report, which does not have any further public interest than the fact that the Society is in a flourishing condition, numbering about 50 active and 250 associate members, and that it has closed its first year with a surplus in its Treasury, which is a very gratifying exhibit for a musical society. It is as yet too early to outline the musical programme of the Club for the coming season, except to state that its concerts will be made even more attractive than those of last winter, and that it is highly probable the Club will sing in a public concert with Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The associate members will speedily be notified of the reissue of membership tickets for the season of 1873-4. Those who have not yet joined should make an early application to the Secretary of the Club, Mr. C. C. Curtiss, State street, as the number of associates is limited to 500.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

An extraordinary good house, considering the counter-attraction, greeted "Checkmate," at Hooley's last evening, and laughed itself tired over that pretty little comedy. It was announced that this would be the last performance of the piece